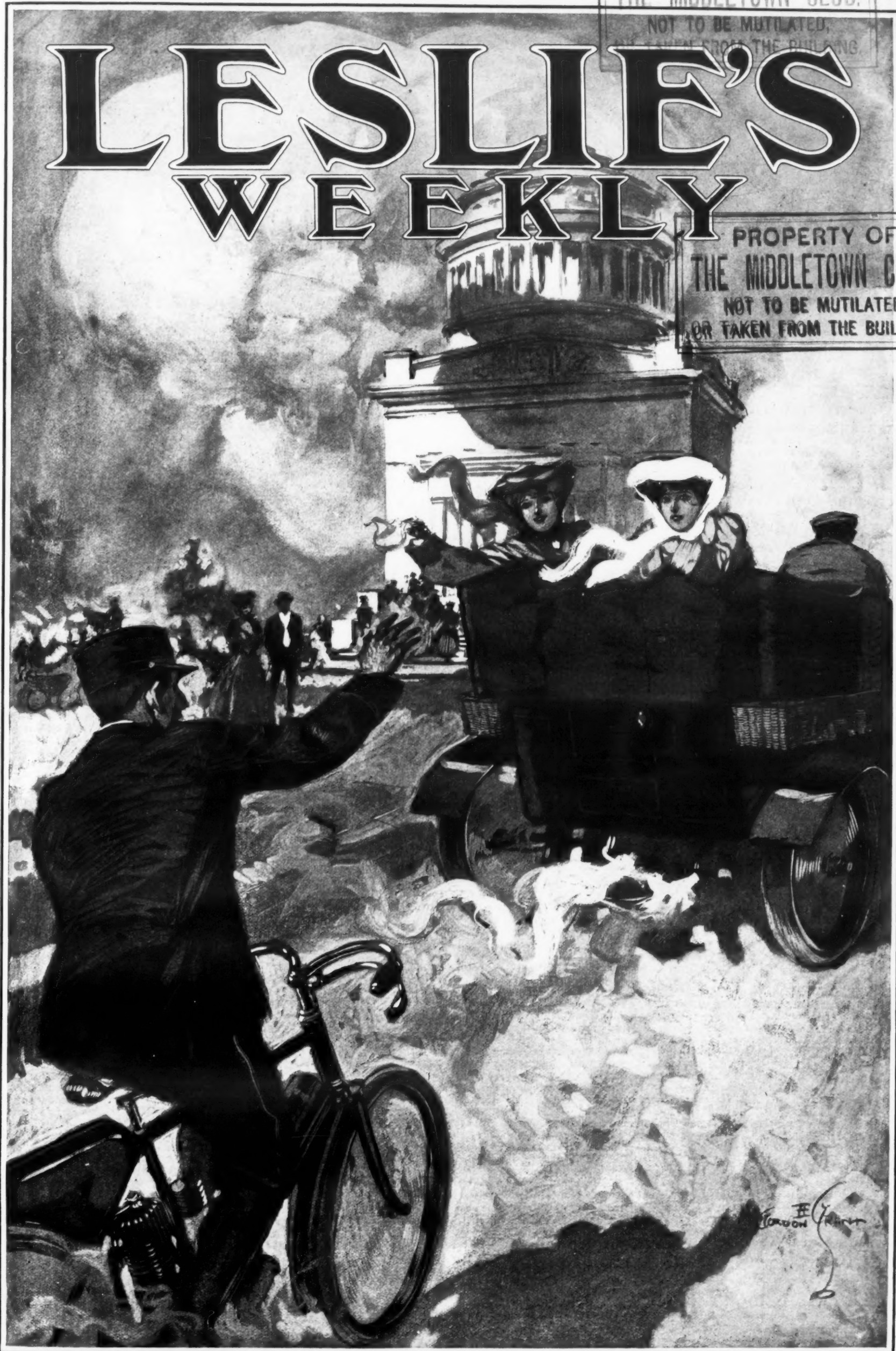


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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Drawn by Gordon H. Grant

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, August 3, 1905

Every Man Has Not a Price.

THE CYNICAL observation of Horace Walpole, that
"every man has his price," finds its echo just
now in the reckless and sweeping charges made in the
press and from the platform concerning the preva-
lence of dishonesty and corruption in American public
life. Because of the disclosures made in recent days
of "graft" and malfeasance in high financial con-
cerns, in municipal councils, and legislative bodies,
some shallow and unthinking writers and speakers
proceed to tar everybody with the same brush, from
the President of the United States down. The plaint
of the Scriptural writer is theirs: "They are alto-
gether evil; there is not one that doeth good; no, not
one."

It is all "a game of graft," it is said; there are
only two classes of men in the public service—the
openly bad and the secretly bad. Of course every
rational person knows that all this is grossly false and
unjust as a description of American public life of to-
day, or of any other time. It is a pessimism of the
worst kind that prompts such utterances, and the man
or the newspaper that helps to foster and promote
such a wild and foolish falsehood inflicts a grievous
wrong upon the people and the nation of whom it is
spoken.

Some consolation, perhaps, may be derived from
the fact that such jeremiads, such bewailings of pres-
ent-day degeneracy, such charges and insinuations
against public men in general, have been heard at
intervals in every age and country since time began.
"Oh, the times! Oh, the manners!" is a cry that
has ever been on the lips of men, before the days of
Cicero as well as since. The golden age, the age of
giants and heroes, of patriots and honest men, has al-
ways been somewhere in the misty past. To-day is
ever the iron age, the age of pigmies and degenerates,
of things petty and ignoble. Every student of Ameri-
can history knows of the Conway cabal, and the efforts
that were made by it and by others to blacken the
name of Washington. It was not until Abraham Lin-
coln had been in the presidential chair for months that
many people, including some eminent in the public life
of the time and who might have known better, were
disabused of the idea that he was an ignoramus and a
buffoon. Grant did not escape the same spirit of de-
traction and belittlement, and the charge of being a
drunkard was reiterated by his enemies almost to the
end of his life.

Let those who are under the delusion that they have
fallen upon specially unclean times in American poli-
tics read such a book as Benton's "Thirty Years in
the United States Senate," and they will learn how
grievous is their mistake. The early days of the re-
public, the first quarter of the nineteenth century, are
often referred to as a period in our history when great
men lived and noble deeds were done. This is true
enough; but it is also true, according to the most re-
liable authorities, that infidelity of the rankest type,
the grossest immorality and licentiousness, were more
prevalent in this country at that very period than ever
before or since. Dorchester's "Religious Progress in
the Nineteenth Century" and Brace's "Gesti Christi"
are two among many authorities that might be cited
on this point.

As times change, and men change with them, so
also do some vices, crimes, and human weaknesses
appear in new forms and aspects. As a recent mag-
azine writer has pointed out, the gigantic financial
combinations and operations of recent years, the or-
ganization of enormous and far-reaching trusts and
other capitalistic enterprises, have given rise to a
"new unrighteousness," a new class of crimes against
society which have not yet been clearly defined either
by statute or in the common speech. It is largely this
class of offenses of which we are hearing so much
just now, and which have given the occasion for the
pessimistic and alarmist cries of which we have been
speaking.

But after allowing all that may be justly allowed

for the evils which a sordid commercialism and a
ravenous greed for gain have brought upon the coun-
try at this time, it remains true that there is no occa-
sion for alarm nor for pessimism, nor for any loss of
faith in the integrity and honesty of the American
people as a whole. It may be safely asserted that the
sum total of honor, truthfulness, sobriety, charity,
philanthropy, and genuine religion is vastly greater
to-day in this land than it ever was before.

The proportion of men in business, in politics, and
in public office who are true to their trusts, clean,
honorable, and high-minded, is as large now as at any
other period of our history, if not larger. Democratic
government is not a failure, and American political
institutions are not in danger of wreckage or dissolution.
It is not necessary here to cite facts and figures which
might be cited in support of this assertion. The
burden of proof is on those who assert the contrary.

"He speaks not well who doth his time deplore,
Naming it new and little and obscure,
Ignoble and unfit for lofty deeds.
All times were modern in the time of them,
And this no more than others. Do thy part
Here in the living day, as did the great
Who made old days immortal! So shall men,
Gazing long back to this far-coming hour,
Say: Then the time when men were truly men;
Though wars grew less, their spirits met the test
Of new conditions; conquering civic wrong:
Saving the state anew by virtuous lives;
Guarding the country's honor as their own,
And their own as their country's and their sons';
Defying leaguéd fraud with single truth;
Not fearing loss and daring to be pure."

No Use for Lobbyists.

THE ANNOUNCED determination of Governor Her-
rick, of Ohio, to head a movement for the exter-
mination of the legislative lobbyist will be received
with gratification by the country at large. Governors
Folk, of Missouri, and La Follette, of Wisconsin, have
already taken radical and effective steps in this direc-
tion in their respective States, but the clearing-out
process should extend to every State Legislature and
also to the law-making body at Washington. Legisla-
tive lobbying is not in itself and necessarily a vicious
and reprehensible practice, and when confined, as it
should be, to the employment of reason and argument
may often be of positive service in the advancement
of good legislation or the defeat of that which is bad.
But the practice has been so abused and so perverted
to selfish and corrupt ends that lobbying has come to
have a hateful and odious meaning, and might well
be abolished altogether in the interests of right and
justice.

The paid or professional lobbyist, such as those hired
by corporations to look after their interests, should at
least be eliminated. The very presence of these
professionals in a legislative chamber is an invitation
to wrongdoing and a menace to public interests. They
should not be permitted there under any consideration.
There is a great variety of ways in which influence
can be brought to bear in an honest and legitimate
way upon the course of legislation without resort to
the methods of the professional lobbyist. Governor
Folk has taken the right stand in this matter by mak-
ing it known that corporations employing lobbyists in
the Missouri Legislature would only prejudice their
own cases by so doing; when they desire to be heard
on any given bills they can appear before the legisla-
tive committees in the regular and open way, or they
can make their arguments and appeals to him in the
form and manner provided. This is all that any
honest and legitimate interest should require, and it is
enough. The professional lobbyist of the day has no
excuse for being among well-meaning, intelligent, and
self-respecting legislators.

What's the Matter at Panama?

POSSIBLY A little of the blame for the delay in the
constructive work on the isthmus belongs in
Washington. Secretary Taft's rebuke of Chief En-
gineer Wallace for deserting his post for "mere
lucre" was right enough, but it would have been bet-
ter if it had been administered in private. The secre-
tary's words were the most stinging ever dealt out to
a deposed official of the United States government by
his superior in rank except in the case of Bowen, the
minister at Venezuela, who was also castigated by
Mr. Taft. The government's dirty linen should be
washed a little less publicly.

From the beginning there have been disagreements
between individual members of the canal commission
and other members, between the commission and the
chief engineer, and between some of these and the
government at Washington. Naturally this has de-
layed constructive work. During the campaign of
1904 there were promises that "clay would be flying
on the canal" before election day. That day is a
good many months behind us, and still there is no clay
flying. The indications are that Taft, Stevens, and
Shonts, the big men in the enterprise, will get on bet-
ter together than the secretary did with the predeces-
sors of the two men last named. It is to be hoped
that this surmise will turn out to be correct. The
Panama Canal will be one of the many great achieve-
ments of the Roosevelt administration, and, as the
President showed in a recent speech at Oyster Bay,
the work of constructing the great waterway will be
successfully carried on, if but every one connected
with it does his duty faithfully and efficiently.

The Plain Truth.

THE LAW of the State of New York, as it exists
to-day, puts a premium on child desertion. This
statement will startle the reader—and especially the
one who has no sympathy with the remark of Herbert
Spencer, that the state can do too much for its citi-
zens. Attention has recently been drawn to this evil
by the report of the State Charities Association, which
shows that wife and child desertion is on the increase
to an alarming degree. To the foreigner especially
the commitment of children to a charity institution
appears as a custom of the country. It is so easy.
He looks upon such an institution not only as a place
where his children may learn the language, but also
where they may be sheltered, fed, and clothed at pub-
lic expense. He finds nothing easier, when the prob-
lem of supporting his family becomes wearisome, than
to step aside and let the city take up the work. Just
what remedy should be applied is difficult to deter-
mine. In many cases the support of the state should
be withdrawn and a plan devised by which the indi-
vidual would gain a clearer perception of his duties as
a citizen and the head of a family.

IF THE managers of the horse-racing associations in
various parts of the country would have the public
believe that the sport which they foster and encourage
is really genuine and legitimate sport and not more
truly a huge gambling scheme run for money-making
purposes solely, they should, at least, have the good
sense to suspend the "sport" on days when the
weather conditions are such as to make it inconceiv-
able that it can be carried on either for pleasure or for
profit so far as the number of sight-seers is con-
cerned. To race horses in a storm of sleet or through
a driving rain, when the courses are a sea of mud and
water and the grand-stands practically empty, as has
been done many times since the present racing season
opened, is a curious way, to say the least, to cater to
the sporting instincts of a purely pleasure-loving pub-
lic. The truth of the matter is obvious enough, and
that is, that the entertainment afforded by these races
in the field itself is a mere incidental to the main pur-
pose, which is to furnish the pabulum on which the
gamblers on the track and in the pool-rooms scattered
over the country feed and from whence the racing
associations derive their chief revenue. The pretense
of furnishing genuine sport is almost as transparent
as the old and silly lie about keeping up the racing
business for the sake of improving the breed of horses.

THAT THE deadliest enemies of the labor unions
are members of their own household has been evi-
denced again and again, but never more strikingly
than in the testimony of one Driscoll, a Chicago labor
leader and "strike-settling expert." This man ad-
mits that in the last five years he has settled some
four hundred strikes, large and small, and that he paid
out about fifty thousand dollars of employers' money
in so doing, not counting in the handsome commissions
which he pocketed. The whole story of Driscoll's
dealings with employers, on the one hand, and labor-
union officials, on the other—the treachery, the venal-
ity, the heartless villainy, the wretched intrigues on
both sides, the cool audacity displayed in bartering
away trusts and responsibilities—is sickening. A part
of Driscoll's business appears to have been, according
to his own testimony, the hiring and direction of thugs
to maim or kill both union and non-union men who
stood in the way of his plans. And the turpitude of
Driscoll appears no blacker than that of the respect-
able heads of firms and corporations who bribed him
to further their interests, and were fully cognizant of
his character and doings. If Driscoll deserves severe
punishment, no less do these eminently respectable
men who kept him going in his detestable work to their
own profit.

OUR FRIENDS, the Japanese, are doubtless the
possessors of not a few virtues, and these in an
eminent degree. That they are courageous, patriotic,
obedient to all authority, patient and enduring in the
face of trial, danger, and suffering has been clearly
demonstrated in the course of the present war. But
various events in this same war have demonstrated
also that they are conspicuously lacking in one vital
and essential element of character, and that is truth-
fulness. The rules of war give large license to many
traits of human nature which are not esteemed or
allowed in other walks of life, and among them is the
practice of falsehood and deception toward an enemy.
But the Japanese have carried this license to an ex-
treme not justified even by the rules of war. Their
commanders have not only deceived and misled the
Russians, but have deliberately lied to their own peo-
ple. It is now stated as a fact that Admiral Togo
sent a false dispatch to his own government in regard
to his plans for meeting the Russian fleet, on the
ground, it is said, that anything known to your own
side is known to the enemy in a fortnight. It is im-
possible to approve such a precedent, or course of ac-
tion, even though it results, as in this case, in the mili-
tary success of the deceiver. Such falsification was
not essential to success and was inexcusable. Neither
was it essential, manly, or honorable, to lie to the world
about the losses suffered in battle, as the Japanese
have done repeatedly. Such unprecedented, super-
fluous, and unessential falsification and deception go
far to destroy all faith in the honesty and truthfulness
of the government and people who practice them even
when they are not at war. They invite distrust and
suspicion of their intentions and professions even when
they are not made under the excuse of necessity.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

A SOCIETY item of more than ordinary interest appears in the announced engagement of Miss Fred-



MR. RALPH PULITZER,
Who is engaged to marry Miss Fred-
erica Vanderbilt Webb.
Histed.

erica Vanderbilt Webb, only daughter of Dr. W. Seward Webb, to Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, a son of Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World. The betrothal is no surprise to the social world, for the two young people have been much together for the past two years or more, and their probable marriage has been rumored many times. Miss Webb is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, the founder of the Vanderbilt family, her mother being a daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. Mr. Pulitzer's fiancée made her debut in society three years ago, and has been prominent

in social gatherings in the city and at the country place of her parents at Shelburne Farms, Vermont. She is said to be an ardent lover of outdoor sports. Mr. Pulitzer was graduated from Harvard in 1900, and since then has been engaged on the staff of the World. The date of the wedding is not announced.

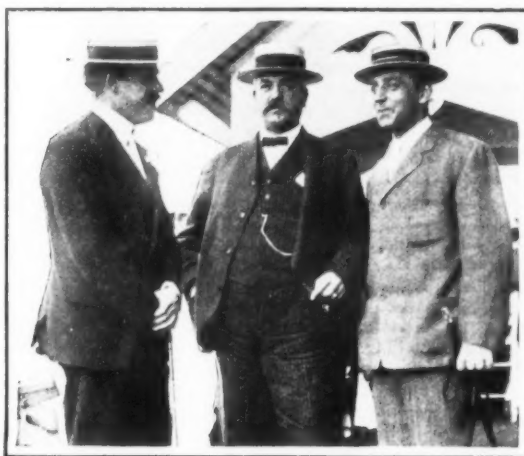
THE BEST-MANAGED corporations of this country believe in the spirit of civil-service reform. This is illustrated again by the fact that the National Express Company has made a number of well-deserved promotions to fill vacancies caused by the death of the very excellent, efficient, and popular manager, the late James W. Hutt. Mr. Hutt's former assistant, Mr. Caleb D. Austin, is made manager of the New York City business and assistant to the president—a well-deserved recognition of his many years of faithful service. Mr. Tunis M. Smith, who rose from messenger and agent to places of trust, has been made general superintendent of all lines east of Buffalo, with headquarters at Albany. Reward of merit is the rule in successful corporations as in all successful business enterprises, as well as in politics, in these days, and we congratulate the National Express Company that it so faithfully rewards the services of its best men.

WE HAVE found occasion now and then to make note and comment upon the appearance upon the stage of active business life of some English woman of high degree forced by circumstances to earn a livelihood. We recall one such who is engaged in floriculture, another in fancy farming, and a third who has prospered in the prosaic business of raising chickens for market. Examples of precisely this sort are not so common in America, although there is no country in the world where women are so variously engaged in gainful occupations. Something akin to what we have been speaking is furnished in the case of Mrs. Scott Durand, of Lake Forest, Ill., who has established a model dairy at her home in that fashionable suburb of Chicago. This work is not, however, a matter of business necessity with Mrs. Durand, for she is wealthy, but a work done *con amore*. The model dairy is a gem of its kind, being furnished with every convenience and appliance which the modern art of dairying can afford. Mrs. Durand takes a special pride in this enterprise, and personally superintends everything about the dairy, the products of which, in milk, cream, and butter, are of the rarest and daintiest.



MRS. SCOTT DURAND,
A wealthy Western society woman who runs a model dairy.
Wright.

MR. LINCOLN STEFFENS, who has been engaged in "writing up" the political corruptionists in the United States, municipal and State, comes around in the July number of *McClure's Magazine* to Cincinnati, and proceeds to give that city such a roasting as it has never had before in public print. Mr. Steffens uses strong language in his characterization of the political rulers of Cincinnati, its municipal government, and its citizens. His article also covers a study of municipal conditions in Cleveland. The latter he declares to be "the best-governed city in the United States" and Cincinnati "the worst." This unenviable distinction Mr. Steffens attributes to the political machinations of the late Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker, and more directly to George B. Cox, the head of the local Republican machine and, since 1881, the undisputed "boss" of the Queen City. In the course of the biographical details concerning Mr. Cox, it appears that he was a saloon-keeper and a councilman



GEORGE B. COX,
Cincinnati's most powerful political leader (centre), with Congressman Longworth, at left, and Mayor Fleischmann, of Cincinnati, at right.—Schmidt.

when Governor Foraker "discovered" him, and "was distinguished in his corrupt city as an honest politician; if there was hooch to divide Cox divided it 'on the square,' and if he gave his word he kept it." Wherefore the world of graft trusted Cox." And such merit, it seems, according to this story, has distinguished Mr. Cox in all his subsequent career. But the darkest part of Mr. Steffens's picture does not refer to Mr. Cox, but to the citizens of Cincinnati. "Cincinnati has proved to Cox," says Mr. Steffens, "that Americans can be reduced to craven cowards." These characterizations of Cincinnati and its people, many of the city's leading men and its newspapers have denounced as outrageous.

THE MOST convincing test ever made of the suitability of the automobile as a means of travel is to be credited to the enterprise of Mr. Charles J. Glidden, of Boston, who, accompanied by his accomplished wife, has so far driven a total distance of 25,000



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. GLIDDEN,
Who have traveled 25,000 miles in a motor-car, making a world's record.
Falk.

miles in a Napier car, traversing twenty-four countries, passing through 8,000 cities, towns, and settlements, and girdling the globe. Mr. and Mrs. Glidden recently returned to this country, but they intend soon to resume their tour, with the intent of raising the mileage to 50,000, and the number of countries visited to forty. In the journeys already performed they have crossed the Arctic Circle and have speeded along the most southerly road in the world. They have seen much of the United States, of Europe, and the Southern Hemisphere from the motor-car, and have had innumerable interesting experiences. Mr. Glidden, who is a man of wealth, did not take up automobiling as a mere fad. He early recognized the value of the horseless carriage for traveling purposes, it enabling one easily and quickly to get to places off the beaten track, and thus to observe a greater variety of people and scenes than the traveler by ordinary methods may behold. In order to encourage long-distance riding in automobiles Mr. Glidden donated a superb \$2,000 cup, which was recently competed for in a great run from New York to the White Mountains and back.

IT IS DOUBTLESS true, as Ambassador Reid remarked in his address before the Pilgrims' Society

in London the other day, that so far as the cultivation of amicable relations between England and the United States is concerned, nothing more needs to be said or done; these relations are now established on such a sound and enduring basis as to make further efforts in that direction quite unnecessary, if not altogether superfluous. It is gratifying to hear this view of the situation confirmed by so high an authority and so profound a student of international affairs as Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. In a newspaper article Sir Charles argues that the new policy of defense adopted by the British



SIR CHARLES DILKE, M.P.,
Who believes war between England
and America no longer possible.
Elliott & Fry.

government shows that the latter considers war with the United States never again possible. This policy has involved, for instance, the abandonment of the naval stations at Halifax and Esquimaux as no longer necessary for the defense of the empire. Sir Charles dates the beginning of this better state of sentiment from the conclusion of the dispute over the Venezuelan frontier. He also expresses it as his belief that the new groupings of the Powers which may follow the close of the far-Eastern war may be rather in the nature of alliances of guarantee of *status quo*, combined with simultaneous reduction of armaments, at least in the Pacific, than fighting alliances looking toward war. These opinions should give encouragement to the friends of international peace the world over. The horror of strife is growing among all the enlightened people of the earth, and there ought never to be another great war.

DOWN IN twenty-five feet of water, with thirty pounds of lead on either foot and 125 more pounds around his waist, Diver Edward Moore has been at work in the Ohio River at Cincinnati removing the machinery of a steamboat sunk by ice-floes last winter, when great ice-gorges broke, passed out, and left destruction behind. Moore has done sea and fresh-water diving for twenty years, and probably has spent more of his days in the past six years under water than above it. He has recovered scores of dead from watery graves. When working, he is incased in a rubber suit from the feet to the neck. His head is protected by a metal sphere having four little windows in it. While he is busy below the surface, two men are perhaps busier pumping air to him from a float above. A register shows the exact depth Moore is working in, and also indicates the amount of air he is receiving. A signal rope, called the "life-line," makes his wants known above. Moore says a diver's trials are hard at all times. In summer the suit is almost unbearably hot. In winter he often descends through a hole chopped in an ice-covered stream, and then his body becomes almost rigid from cold. He has had several narrow escapes. The greatest peril he was ever in was when once his air-tube failed to deliver air, after he had proceeded fifty feet into a hull through a hole he had chopped. He became very weak for want of air, but he stumbled and crawled to the opening, pulled the rope, and was drawn up unconscious in the very nick of time. The incident did not in the least deter him from continuing in his hazardous pursuit.



EDWARD MOORE,
The famous diver, descending into the Ohio River to examine a wreck.
Schmidt.

Making a New Frontier in the Desert

Completion of the First Mammoth Government Irrigation Project Under the National Reclamation Act

By Hamilton Wright, secretary California Promotion Committee

THE FIRST great step in the rebuilding of Nevada was celebrated in the opening of the Truckee-Carson irrigation project near Reno on June 17th last, just three years from the passage of the national reclamation act. At 10:15 o'clock Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, wife of Senator Newlands, of Nevada, who is the "father of the reclamation act," broke a bottle of champagne over the head-gates of the canal diverting water from the Truckee River. The members of the congressional committees, including five of the seventeen who drafted the reclamation act, the Governor of Nevada, the Governor of California—a distinguished body of citizens and legislators—turned the cranks, the head-gates were lifted, and the cool waters of the high Sierra rushed through the canal to the thirsty desert in the Carson valley thirty miles away.

It was more than a step in the upbuilding of Nevada; it was a move toward the reclamation of the whole West. It was the consummation of the dream of years, and of men who have worked long and faithfully. I saw one old gentleman wiping the tears from his eyes. "I was thinking of some of the 'boys,' now dead and gone, who used to hope for this," he said, apologetically. For fifty years he had lived in Nevada, and, even at the beginning of that period, he had talked with his associates of the possibilities of the very problem which had just been worked out. Fifty million acres of arid land, totally unfit for agriculture, it is estimated, will be thrown open to the settler through the huge irrigation projects which the government has on hand under the national reclamation act; still more land incapable of intensive cultivation will be rendered highly productive through irrigation. In all, the area of arid and semi-arid lands to be reclaimed represents nearly two-fifths of the United States, including States and Territories. Some of the most enthusiastic experts claim that this work of the government will open up the way for the mightiest civilization the Anglo-Saxon world has ever known.

By the Truckee-Carson project, the first to be completed under the reclamation act, water is taken from the Truckee River at a point ten miles above Wadsworth, Nev., to the channel of the Carson River, by a canal thirty-one miles long. In the Truckee River there is plenty of water, though there is little agricultural land in the Truckee valley. In the Carson valley there is an abundance of agricultural land. In fact, almost all through the arid West there is more good land than there is water. By the first of January, 1906, fifty thousand acres of land will be under irrigation in the Carson valley by means of about two hundred miles of canals and ditches. Already the cabins of the pioneers are seen in the valley—little one- or two-room houses, mostly, but enough to shelter the frontiersman and his family—for the object of the

reclamation act is to provide homes for the homeseekers. The land is divided into farm units to prohibit large holdings, and the settler must be bona fide. That this bleak Nevada desert will be completely transformed through irrigation is fairly assured by the fact that wherever water has been brought to the land in the Carson valley by the few owners of small farms scattered close along the bed of the little Carson River, crops grow with great luxuriance; one can almost see alfalfa grow. The stock feeding upon it look sleek and are in prime condition. Horses, dairy cattle, mules, and hogs fatten on it. Where some settler may have planted a seed by his back porch, there has grown up a fruit-tree. Deciduous fruits, grown for home use, do well and have a flavor that is often a pronounced characteristic of fruit grown in high altitudes. Recent agricultural developments have demonstrated the value of special regions for certain crops, and the arid regions, with their peculiarities of climate, may give birth to fruits, grain, or vegetables superior to anything raised in this country.

The reclamation act provides that funds from the sale of certain public lands shall be applied to irrigation purposes. The fund now amounts to about \$28,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of \$4,000,000 annually. The actual undertakings in progress in reclaiming the arid West under Federal supervision include expenditures in California of \$3,000,000; in Arizona, \$3,000,000; in Colorado, \$2,500,000; in Wyoming, \$250,000; in Nebraska-Wyoming, \$1,000,000; in Nevada, \$3,000,000; in Oregon, \$2,000,000; in Washington, \$1,300,000; in Montana, \$1,500,000; in Idaho, \$1,500,000; in North Dakota, \$1,200,000; in Utah, \$1,000,000. This total is being constantly increased by approvals of other projects by the Federal engineers. While the government supervises the reclamation scheme, it does not intend to remain permanently in the business. Public land is sold to settlers; and, after the irrigation works have been constructed, the sum expended in any one work is to be returned to the government in ten equal annual installments by the settlers. Thus the fund is revolving; and, at the end of the first year after which any one project has been completed, one-tenth of the original amount expended on that work is to be returned and put into other projects until all the projects are completed, when the money is finally returned to the government and the entire reclaimed areas are absolutely in the hands of the settlers.

The largest and most comprehensive irrigation project which the government has under consideration is the reclamation of 2,000,000 acres of land in the Sacramento valley of California. Water will be conserved by means of seven huge reservoirs, and distributed over the valley, which is 250 miles long and

from twenty to sixty miles in breadth. Here the problems of irrigation, reclamation, navigation, and drainage are all closely connected; for, with the storage of waters, the crests of the spring floods, which have often broken the levees on the lower reaches of the Sacramento River and destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property, will be controlled. The climatic conditions in the Sacramento valley are far less extreme than those in the desert regions. Although the government contemplates irrigation works for the benefit of homesteaders, and endeavors, as far as possible, to undertake works with the view of bringing water to available government lands, yet, in the event that individuals are willing to subdivide their lands and to sign a contract which will prevent land speculation anticipating increased values through irrigation, irrigation works will be undertaken under the reclamation act where the land is in private ownership. This is the case in the Salt River valley, Arizona, where a dam capable of impounding enough water to irrigate 200,000 acres of land will be constructed. The settlers in that section have gone ahead and accomplished marvels; the government is coming to their aid. In the Sacramento valley the land is mainly in large holdings, there being individual ranches of 100,000 acres in extent. The California Promotion Committee has heard from seventy of the big land owners that they will subdivide their holdings.

The huge head-gates on the Truckee-Carson Canal are of concrete, all of one piece, and present an impressive appearance. With ordinary care they will last for centuries, defying storms and floods, and keeping the water under absolute control at all times. The works on the Truckee-Carson project testify to the fact that the government, with its expert engineers and ample funds, is able to come to the aid of the West with projects of a lasting character, and, while encouraging and desiring irrigation work by private capital, has the ability to undertake the greater works with a completeness and permanency beyond the reach of individual funds.

Members of the joint committees of the House and Senate recently made a tour through the West for the purpose of visiting irrigation projects inaugurated or under consideration under the national reclamation act. Their trip was a strenuous and earnest one. A special train was placed at their disposal by the Southern Pacific Railroad, which enabled them to make a comprehensive itinerary. Though the visit was not official, much will result, as it was an educational campaign on irrigation, not only for the committees, but for the residents of the regions visited.

*[NOTE.—Mr. Wright accompanied the Senate and House Committees on Irrigation on a large portion of their itinerary through the West.]

Desertions from the Army and Navy.

THE RECENT complaints by the crew of the cruiser *Galveston* of ill-treatment at the hands of their officers have served to call renewed attention to the increasing number and frequency of desertions from both our army and naval service, which is the occasion of just concern to our military authorities. It is evident that neither of these branches of the government service can be kept up even to a measurable state of efficiency in the face of the wholesale desertions reported within the past two or three years. But the reasons for the prevailing discontent, both in the army and navy, are not far to seek. The jack-tars complain of bad food, misfit uniforms, excessive punishments, and too much snobbishness and offensive domination on the part of officers. In the army the trouble comes largely from the poor pay and lack of incentive. These difficulties are real and not imaginary. In fact, under the conditions now prevailing, especially in the standing army, it is absolutely inconceivable how any American citizen possessed of character, self-respect, independent spirit, and a fair degree of ambition could wish to enter the enlisted service. To a young man with a sound mind in a sound body admission to the rank and file of the regular army in a time of peace offers no inducement whatever. What motive could prompt such a young man in this country to join the army is past comprehension. It could not be for the pay, for that, at the highest point, is less than the wages of the commonest day laborer; it cannot be because of any chances of preferment, for all the higher and better-paid posts go to the graduates of the military academies. In the army, too, the private soldier must submit to a form and spirit of domination and discipline on the part of his superiors not to be encountered in any other sphere of life or service. Nowhere, in America at least, does a caste system prevail to the extent that it does in the army; nowhere are class lines drawn so sharply and distinctly. Life in the barracks and life in the officers' quarter rest upon bases, social and otherwise, as separate and distinct as though the men in the two circles belonged to different orders of being. As a rule there is no mingling of the two elements except as duty calls them together. The private soldier, no

matter what his character or attainments may be, gets no social recognition among his superiors. Between him and them a social gulf is fixed which he can never hope to pass. Army traditions and immemorial usage have established these conditions and

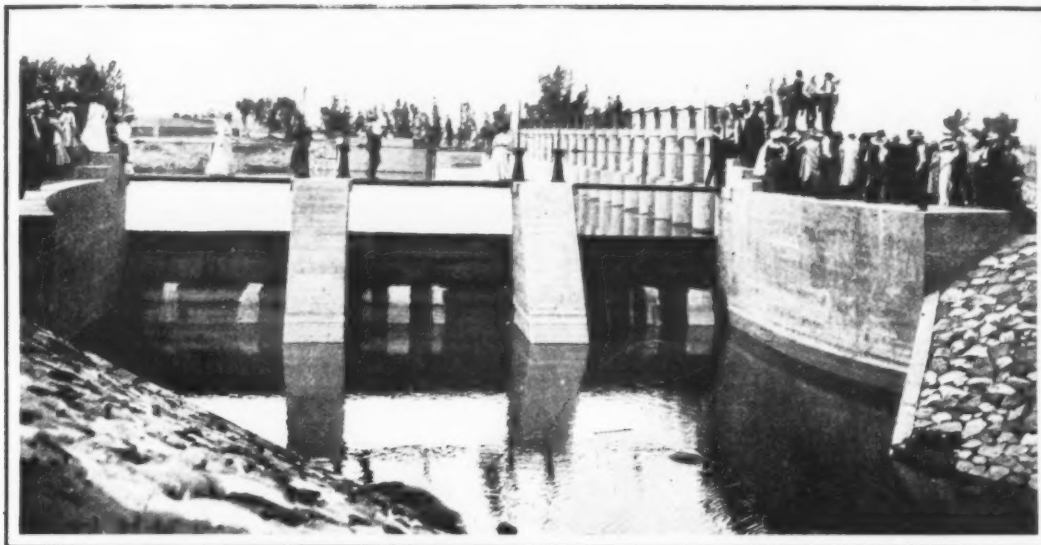


ABDUL HAMID II, SULTAN OF TURKEY, WHO NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH NEAR A MOSQUE AT CONSTANTINOPLE, RECENTLY, AT THE HANDS OF TWO MEN WHO EXPLODED A BOMB THAT KILLED TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS AND WOUNDED FIFTY-SEVEN—THE SULTAN WAS NOT INJURED—THE ASSASSINS ESCAPED.

distinctions, and they persist and prevail in army life in America hardly less than in the armies of the Old World. There is no aristocracy with us so insistent, so exclusive, so arbitrary in its demands, as the aristocracy of the official class in the army.

And what is true in these respects of the regular army is hardly less true of the navy. Here we find the same caste spirit, the same social distinctions, the same impassable barriers fixed between the official class and the men in the ranks. It is declared on the part of the latter that in no navy in the world is there such lack of sympathy between officers and men as in many war-ships of the United States navy. The men describe the junior officers as being in many cases bullying, overbearing, and haughty, and evincing ill-concealed dislike for the enlisted man.

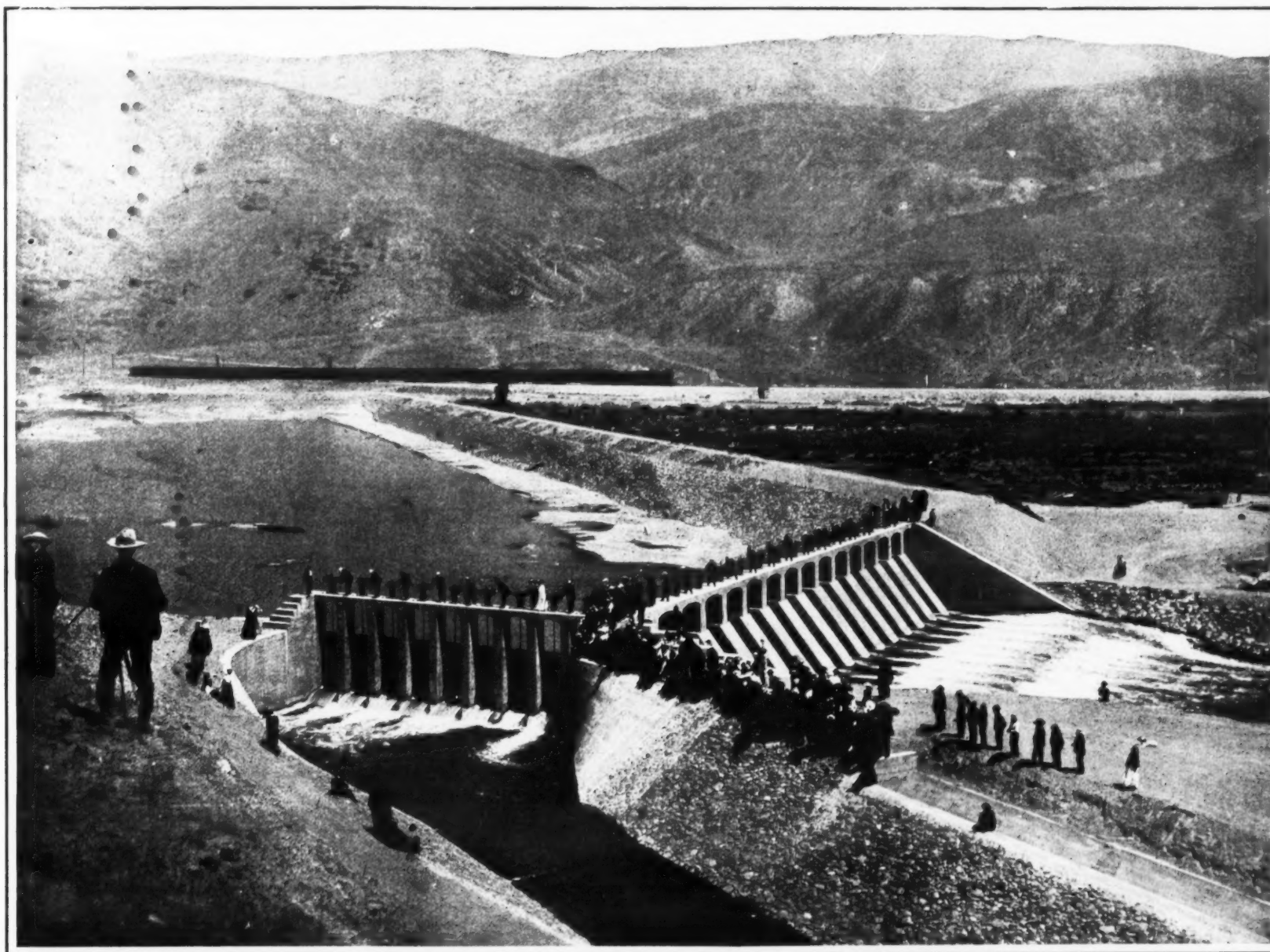
There are reasons for the belief that these charges as to the navy are only too true. And if desertions from both the army and navy are to be checked, and a class of men retained in the service creditable to the country and fit to be trusted and relied upon in times of emergency, it is obvious that the evils complained of must be remedied, and conditions in many respects radically changed. The rate of pay must be greatly increased; a different spirit must be shown, a different attitude assumed toward the men in the ranks. It is idle and utterly useless to expect that intelligent, self-respecting, moral, and honest young men of American birth and training will enlist in the regular army under the conditions now existing. The army does not get this class now, and it never will until matters are radically changed for the better. Men who are worth having in either the army or the navy can only be had by offering a decent rate of pay and the assurance of such treatment as self-respecting, honorable, and faithful men are entitled to receive. The methods prevalent in the army circles of the Old World cannot be successfully carried out here with American citizens. Snobbishness on the part of superiors, petty and needless restrictions and regulations, offensive and irritating exhibitions of authority, will not be endured. If the army and navy are to be maintained on a basis that will insure the willing service of worthy men, the conditions must be made such that worthy men can remain in the service without loss of self-respect.



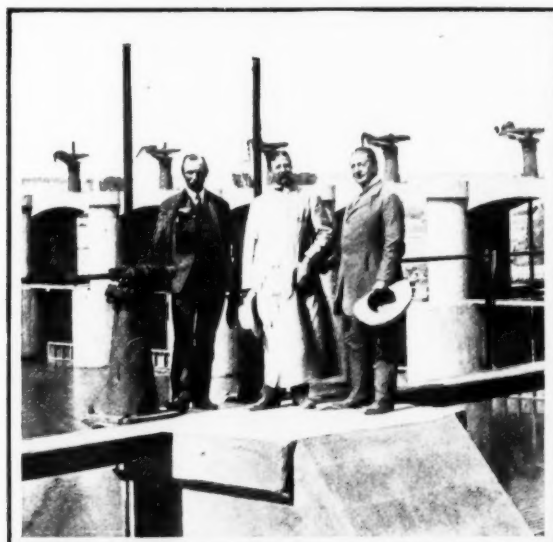
VISITORS INSPECTING THE HEAD-GATE OF THE CARSON RIVER CANAL IN NEVADA, PART OF A GREAT RECLAMATION SCHEME.



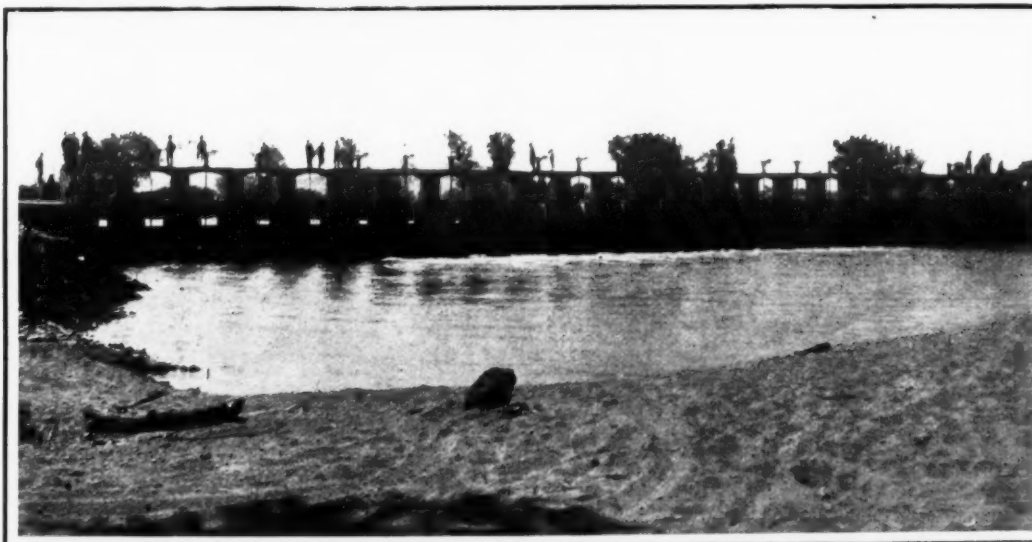
MAGNIFICENT CONCRETE WORK ON THE CANAL OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION PROJECT.



FIRST TURNING-ON OF THE WATERS OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT NEAR RENO, NEV., THE GATES BEING HANDLED BY LEADING CITIZENS, SENATORS, AND CONGRESSMEN—SOUTHERN PACIFIC SPECIAL TRAIN IN BACKGROUND.



PROMINENT FIGURES AT THE OPENING.—LEFT TO RIGHT: J. H. TAYLOR, IRRIGATION SUPERINTENDENT; CONGRESSMAN MONDELL, WYOMING; SENATOR NEWLANDS, NEVADA.



DIVERTING DAM ON THE CARSON RIVER VISITED ON THE OPENING DAY BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES ON IRRIGATION, AND BY MANY OTHER PERSONS OF PROMINENCE.

MOST COLOSSAL IRRIGATION SCHEME EVER UNDERTAKEN.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION PROJECT IN NEVADA, INITIATING THE GOVERNMENT'S VAST PLAN TO RECLAIM 50,000,000 ACRES OF ARID AND ENORMOUS TRACTS OF SEMI-ARID LAND.

Photographs from Southern Pacific Company. See opposite page.

A Gala Day for Portland's Children

IT WAS A wise move on the part of the management of the Portland exposition to have occasional days when children are admitted free of charge. Apart from the educational advantages which a child always derives from an exposition, it gives the Eastern visitor a chance to learn that Portland has something even more precious and beautiful than her gorgeous roses—plenty of strong, healthy children; children who romp and play about the grounds; who march and sing the national anthem to perfection; who boast that they are native sons and daughters, proud of the achievements of their ancestors, and ready to go hand in hand in building up the great Northwest to blaze a trail for which Lewis and Clark risked their lives.

One day recently the children formed the entertainment for the day by appearing as a flag and going through evolutions in the stadium on the fair grounds. Four hundred boys and girls participated, the girls, some wearing red, others white, and enough to form the ground for the stars dressing in blue, composed the flag, while the boys clothed in khaki assumed the rôle of the stick, with pretty Miss Hazel Field as the golden nob on the end. The children were applauded by 15,000 people, who crowded every

part of the athletic field, and when Mrs. Whitney sang the "Star-spangled Banner," accompanied by a full band, with a thousand childish voices joining in the chorus, while the human flag swayed back and forth as if caught by the wind, patriotic enthusiasm knew no bounds.

In the afternoon the children saw the fair; they

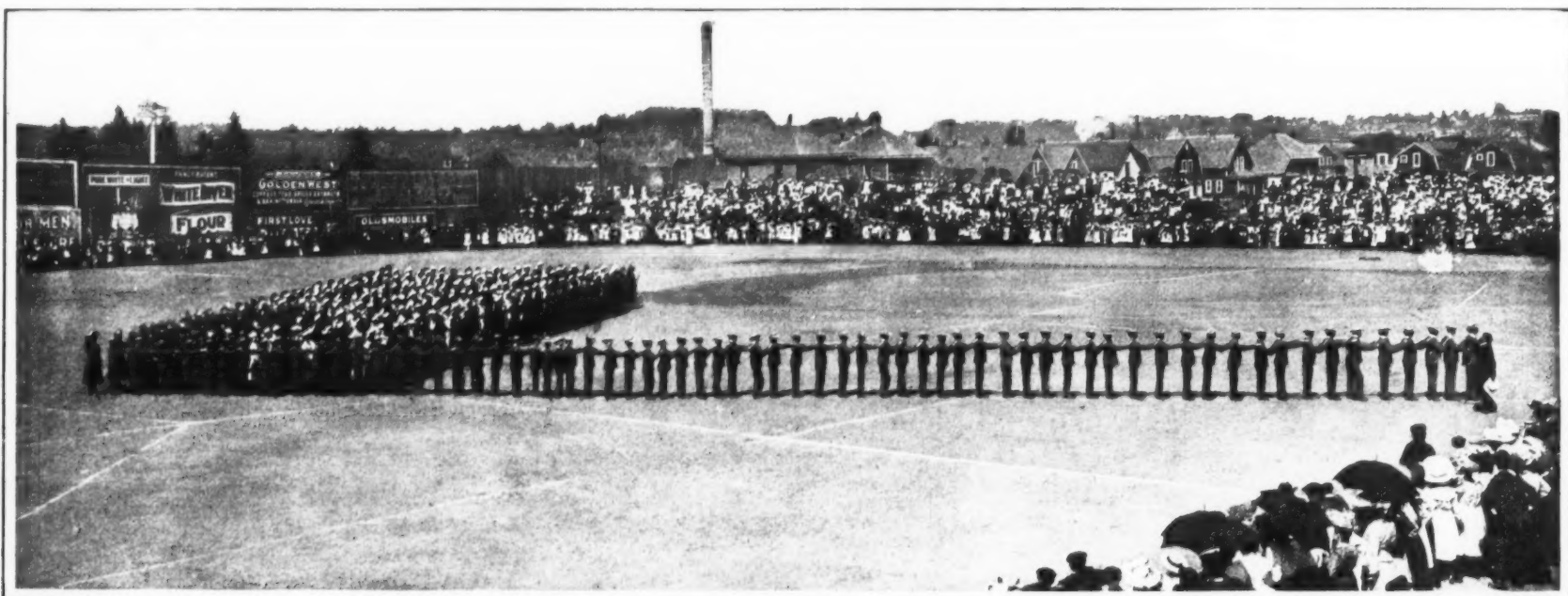
petted the pigeon-toed little Syrian boy whose parents have a booth in the Foreign Exhibits building, and who looks with wonder on everything American; they watched the fish in the Government building; they shot the chutes and listened to the band; they crowded every part of the grand staircase and asked the guards innumerable questions. Down on the Trail they visited "Fair Japan" to make the acquaintance of two bright little girls, whose long black hair glistened in the sunlight, and whose clothes were "fearfully and wonderfully made." The little Japanese boy, too, came in for his share of the attention.

"Isn't he just too sweet for anything?" said a fourteen-year-old "star" of the human flag. "I just wanted to hug him, but his mother was standing by, and I was afraid that she would not like it."

Even the Chinese father took advantage of having his children view the sights of the exposition, and while the baby cried lustily, the family moved around the grounds looking at the exhibits and enjoying things generally in their stolid Chinese manner. Everywhere one saw evidences of happy childhood—childhood, the joy and sunshine of our homes; childhood, with which the future of the nation rests.



GRAND STAIRCASE ON CHILDREN'S DAY, WHEN THOUSANDS OF LITTLE ONES WERE THE GUESTS OF THE EXPOSITION MANAGERS.



HUMAN FLAG FORMED BY GIRLS, WITH BOYS COMPOSING THE STICK, FOUR HUNDRED SCHOOL-CHILDREN TAKING PART.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

LIVELY SCENES AT THE GREAT NORTH PACIFIC COAST FAIR WHEN IT WAS THROWN OPEN TO THE CHILDREN OF PORTLAND.—Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Geronimo Doomed if Caught in Arizona

ONLY THOSE who have visited Arizona and spoken with the men owning ranches and herding cattle in that vast Territory can fully realize the wisdom of President Roosevelt's refusal to grant freedom to Geronimo, the Apache chief. Not many months ago I spent some time "roughing it" on an Arizona ranch. I had seen and talked with the noted Indian at Buffalo, and again at St. Louis, and had a kindly feeling toward the old redskin, who seemed to have lost his ferocity; and when I found myself down in his own country among the men who had suffered at his hands, I began to ask questions as to whether he should not be released and allowed to return to his tribe. This occurred one moonlight night as we sat on the little veranda of a ranch away down in Apache County, near the great petrified forest. We were forty miles from another habitation. The ranchman, with his cowboys and a United States forest ranger, were enjoying their pipes, while through the half-open door the soft rays of the moon fell upon the wife and mother of that far-Western home as she sang lullabies to a restless baby.

There were no trees with rustling leaves, just a waste of dry sand, with here and there a bit of sagebrush, and the silence of the night was broken only by the movements of the horses, which had been turned loose with front feet hobbled to pick what little tufts of grass they might find in the sand. The conversation drifted to Indian stories, and as one of the old men carried two or three bullets in some part of his anatomy which had been fired from a red man's rifle, we listened to blood-curdling tales of Indian atrocities. Finally some one mentioned the name of Geronimo, and I asked whether he should not be set free. The question came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and the calm faces of those men suddenly assumed a look of intense hatred, and as the woman caught the question she ceased to sing and drew the child nearer to her bosom. There was a moment's

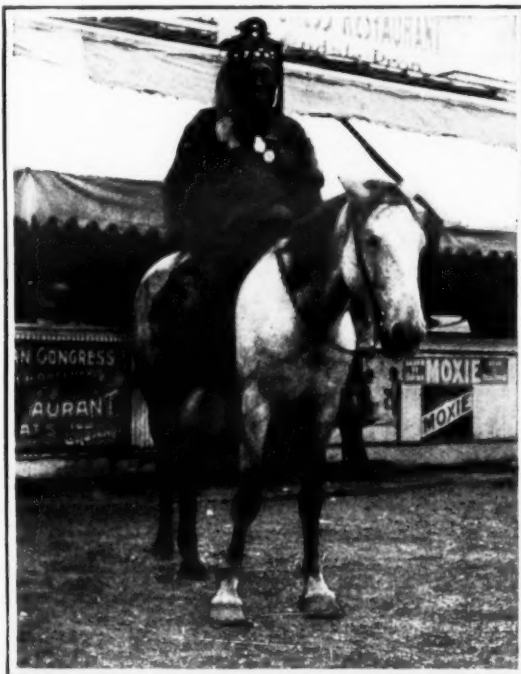
silence, and then came the answer, delivered in a tone I shall never forget:

"Release him; release him by all means, and give him one hour in Arizona. It is a crime to let that devil die in his bed. That religion business is a sham, be-

cause the old fiend will no more change his heart than the leopard will his spots. Let me tell you his last crime around here," and then, while cold chills were chasing each other up and down our spinal columns, we listened with horror to the man's story. "At a ranch two or three hundred miles from here, Geronimo and some of his warriors surprised the ranchman's wife who was alone with her three little children. They fiendishly tortured that poor mother to death in a manner too horrible to repeat. Not content with this, they seized the frightened, innocent children and left each one impaled alive on the hooks which were used for drying beef. The father returned home in the evening and found one little girl still breathing. She lived long enough to tell the story, and died in the arms of the half-crazed man. Some of that woman's male relatives still live. Oh, yes; give him his freedom by all means, and send him to Arizona."

When I saw the old warrior in Washington during the inauguration somehow my friendly feeling had vanished, and on learning that his pardon had been refused I felt that the President had really been kind to the chief, whose earthly career would be cut short if once more left to roam the plains of the great Southwest.

MRS. C. R. MILLER.



GERONIMO, THE FAMOUS APACHE CHIEF, ONCE THE TERROR OF ARIZONA, SEEN AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Artists' Proofs Worth Keeping.

WOULD YOU like an artist's proof of any of the pictures in this number? We receive so many requests from our readers for proofs of our beautiful pictures that a few extra copies are made each week of every picture that appears in this publication (with the exception of those whose use is allowed through the courtesy of the owner). We will send you any proof you may select, securely mailed, at from fifty cents to two dollars, depending on size. Write at once, as the proofs will be kept only three weeks after publication, and a very limited number is printed.



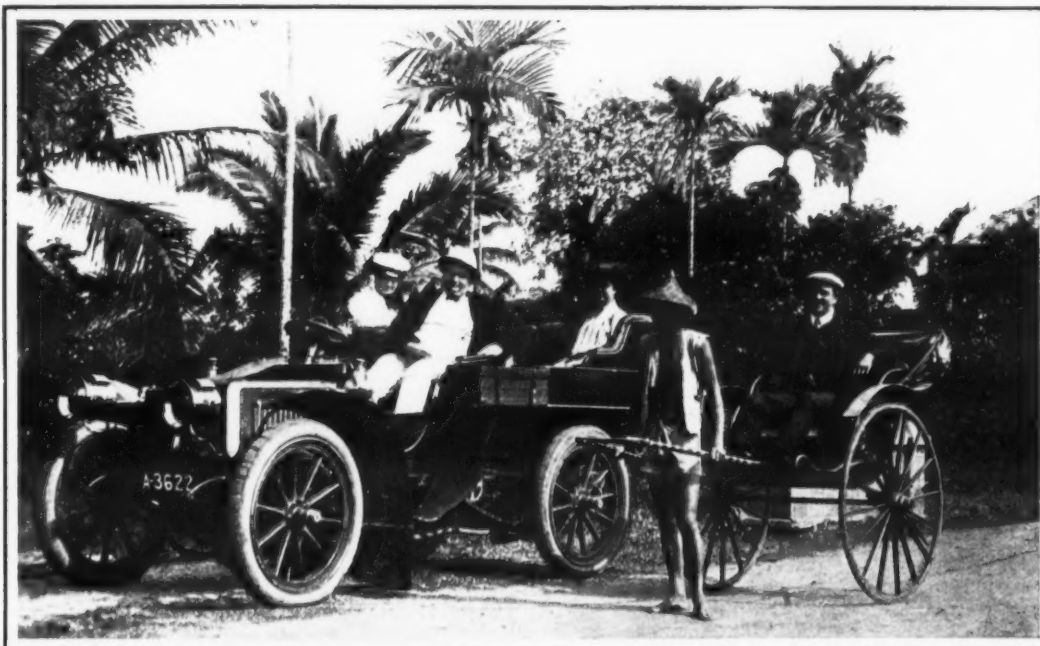
KING OF FIJI DRIVING MR. GLIDDEN'S AUTOMOBILE, THE FIRST HE EVER SAW—MR. GLIDDEN AT RIGHT.



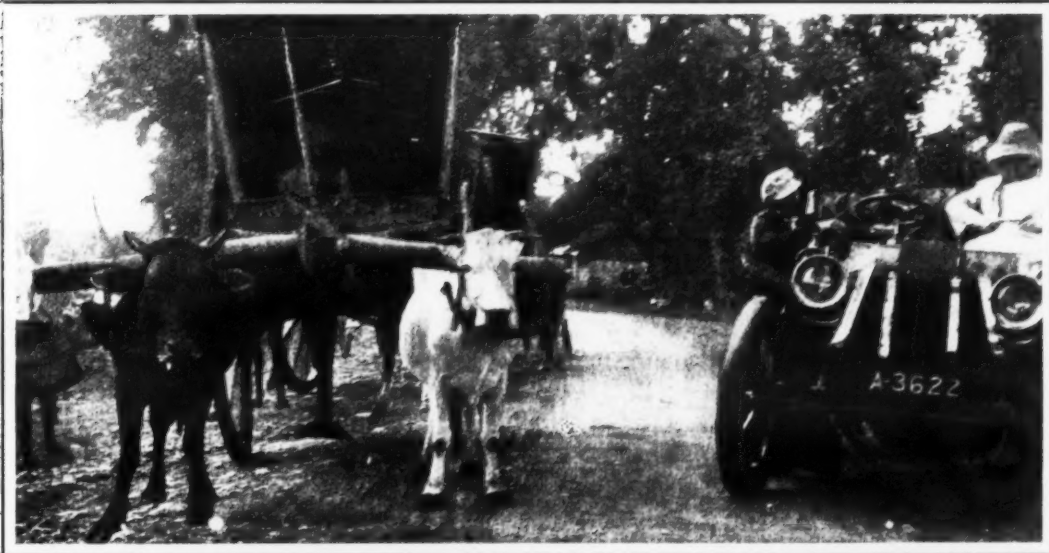
MAORI CHIEF AND SOME OF HIS PEOPLE, IN NEW ZEALAND, ALMOST DAZED BY A RIDE IN MR. GLIDDEN'S "WAR DEMON."



MRS. GLIDDEN BUYING BANANAS OF A NATIVE IN JAVA.



A DECIDED CONTRAST IN MALAY—THE OLD STYLE OF VEHICLE AND THE NEW.



PRIMITIVE AND MOST MODERN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION SIDE BY SIDE IN JAVA.



PRINCESS OF FIJI (IN FRONT SEAT) RIDING IN THE MARVELOUS "CARRIAGE OF LIGHTNING."



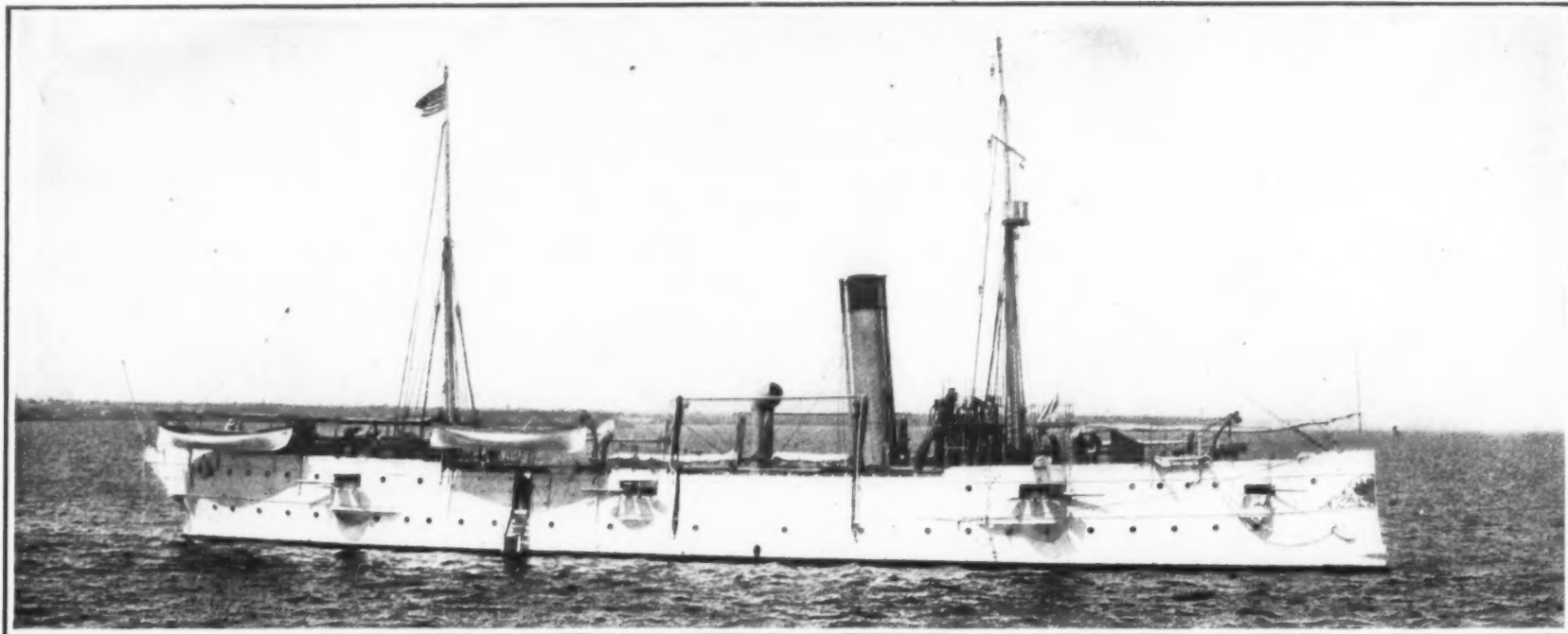
BUYING GASOLINE FOR THE MOTOR-CAR FROM A TRAVELING VENDER (AT LEFT) IN JAVA.



ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA HAVING THEIR FIRST MOTOR-RIDE.

FAR-OFF, PRIMITIVE LANDS INVADED BY THE AUTOMOBILE.

CURIOUS SCENES CONNECTED WITH THE REMARKABLE TOUR OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE BY MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. GLIDDEN IN A MOTOR-CAR.—*Photographs from Charles J. Glidden. See page 99.*



A WAR-SHIP THE SCENE OF A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT "BENNINGTON," WHOSE BOILERS BLEW UP AT SAN DIEGO, CAL., KILLING FIFTY-EIGHT MEN, WOUNDING FIFTY, AND NEARLY WRECKING THE VESSEL.
Copyright by Enrique Muller.

Immigration for the South.

REPORT HAS it that New Orleans and Galveston are about to establish immigrant stations like that at Ellis Island, and to have lines of immigrant steamers from European points. The North German Lloyd is reported to be planning to divert streams of immigration to those two ports. Immigration Commissioner Sargent is co-operating with those cities to induce some of the great inflow into New York to seek the Southern channels. Signor des Planches, Italy's ambassador at Washington, proposes to divert to the South a large part of the great volume of immigration from his country which is flowing into New York and diffusing itself along the upper Atlantic seaboard and through the West. There is no sentiment in his or the South's acts. The South needs laborers. The Italians need work, and the Southern climate is especially suitable for them.

Nearly a fourth of the 812,000 immigrants of 1904 were from Italy. That country's contribution to the flood of incomers is still larger in 1905. Experience has shown that the Italians thrive in the parts of the South which they have settled in. In cotton, rice,

The Lay of a Comrade True.

I WOULD sing you the lay of a faithful friend,
A friend that is staunch and true.
In his company all of my troubles end,
And never a thought that's blue
Can enter our comradeship, blithe and gay,
Its roseate sky to dim.
For all of life's worries I cast away
When spending an hour with him.

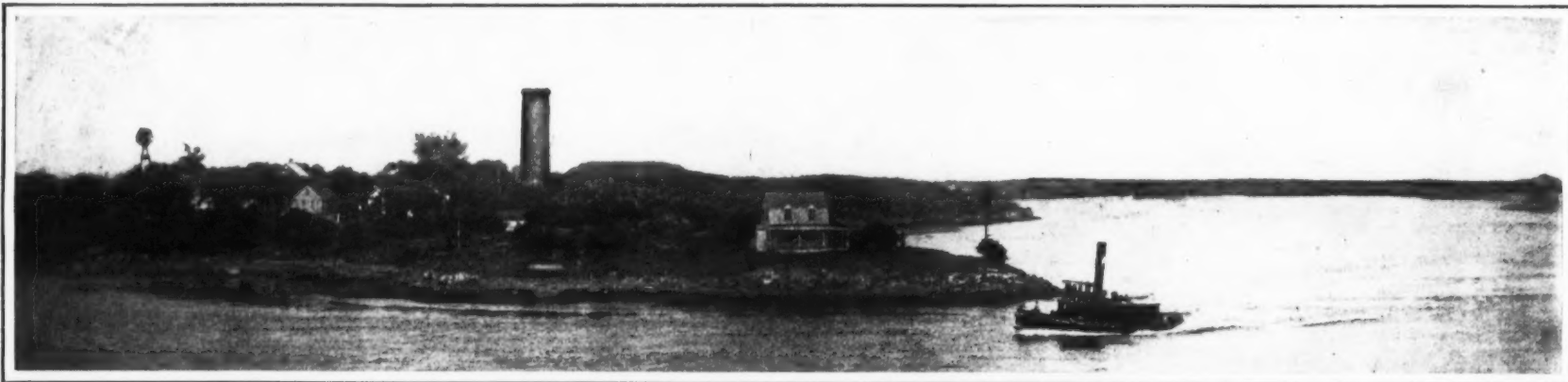
WE journey afar, into Fancy Land,
Adrift on the tide of dreams,
And, swiftly, our barque, at the thought's command,
Sails many and wondrous streams,
Where no one may follow and none can guess
The marvelous sights we see;
Where the heavens are blue and the winds caress
The soul into harmony.

SHALL I tell you the name of my comrade true?
Yes, yes—for the time is ripe.
I will make his identity clear to you—
His name is A. Meerscham Pipe.

LOUIS J. STELLMANN.

sugar, and tobacco cultivation they quickly become expert. Unfortunately, immigration has shunned the South to a large extent until the past year or two and flocked to the middle States, New England, and the West. This has been an injury to the immigrants and a detriment to the South. But all this is to be changed. There is a great field in the South for immigrants from the North and from Europe. As the section which is having a more rapid growth than any other part of the country, the field for labor there is very inviting.

If the Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana farmers who are crossing the line into Canada these days would go South instead of North they would undoubtedly make a wiser change of base. The South's immigration agents ought to get busy in the Northwest and along the entire northern tier of States, as well as in the European emigration centres. The country would be glad to see the immigrant stations in New Orleans and Galveston thronged with incomers. They are the distributing points for a region in which the rewards for industry are particularly attractive, and in which there is abundant room for millions more of enterprising inhabitants.



HENDERSON'S POINT, AN OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H., AS IT APPEARED BEFORE IT WAS BLOWN UP.



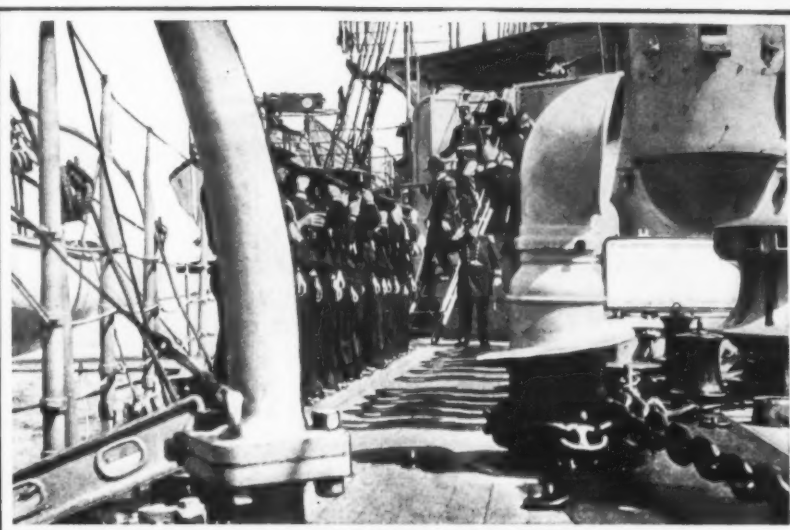
SPECTACULAR EFFECT OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE BIG DYNAMITE CHARGES—VAST BODY OF WATER AND QUANTITIES OF DEBRIS FLUNG HIGH IN THE AIR.

MOST REMARKABLE BLASTING OPERATION ON RECORD.

BLOWING UP OF HENDERSON'S POINT (TO IMPROVE THE CHANNEL), IN PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) HARBOR, WITH FIFTY TONS OF DYNAMITE, WHICH LIFTED AND DEMOLISHED 70,000 TONS OF ROCK, CAUSED A TEMPORARY TIDAL WAVE, AND JARRED THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.



PRELIMINARY INSPECTION OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE CREW ON SUNDAY BY ONE OF THE SHIP'S OFFICERS.



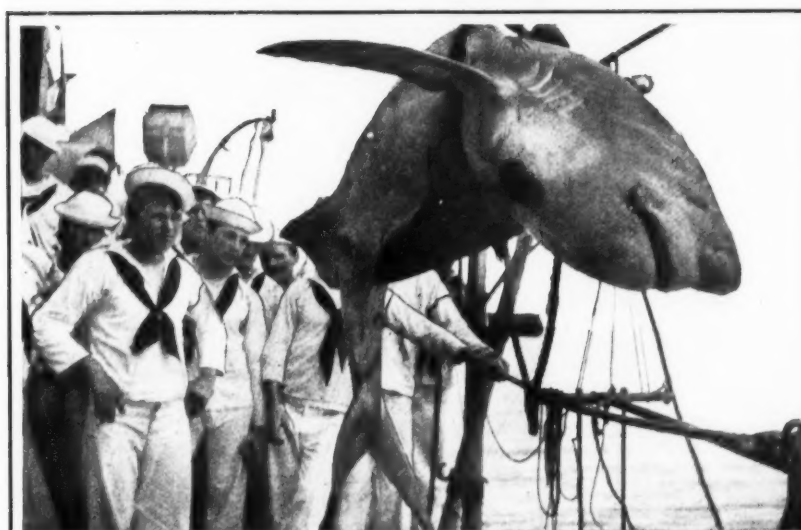
COMMANDER NILES RETURNING THE SALUTE WHILE INSPECTING THE SECOND DIVISION.



"FITZSIMMONS" AND "CORBETT" HAVING A LIVELY BOUT.



FENCING MATCH BETWEEN EXPERTS WITH THE SWORD.



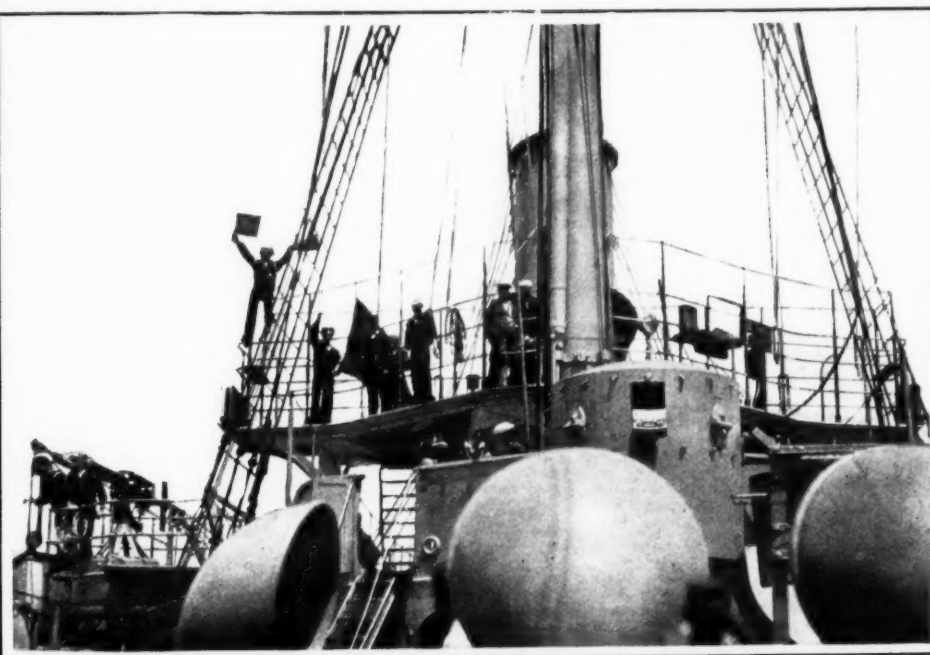
GREAT LUCK IN FISHING—TAKING A CAPTURED SHARK ON BOARD.—Robertson.



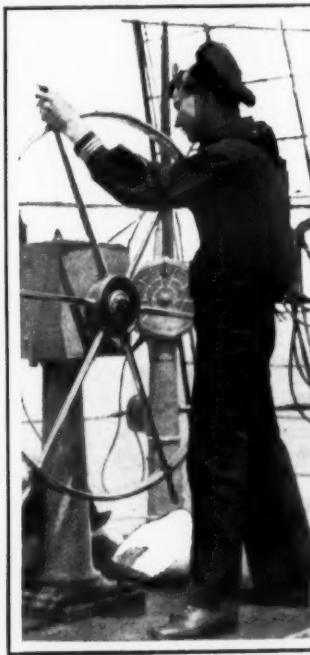
JOLLY JACKIES SCRUBBING THE DECK OF THE WAR-SHIP.



UNITED STATES CRUISER "BOSTON'S" MASCOT.—Heim.



SIGNAL CORPS ON THE BRIDGE, AND SAILORS HEAVING THE LEAD.



WHEELMAN ON THE BRIDGE.

CHARACTERISTIC SCENES ABOARD AN AMERICAN WAR-SHIP.

LIFE ON THE CRUISER "BOSTON"—SUNDAY INSPECTION, GLOVE AND SABRE CONTESTS, FISHING EXTRAORDINARY, DECK-WASHING, AND THE SIGNAL CORPS AT WORK.—Photographs from John Dicks Howe.

The Supreme Court's Historic Bible

KEPT SECURELY under lock and key in the Supreme Court room at Washington, there is a small Oxford Bible around which cluster many notable and historic incidents. It was printed at Oxford in 1799, first came into the court's service in 1808, and is believed to be one of the 20,000 imported by Congress a few years before. This seems highly probable, owing to the fact that the Bible was printed in Philadelphia in 1782, and had it been necessary to purchase one for the Supreme Court it is natural to suppose that the American edition would now be in use. The little book is five and a half inches long and three and a half inches wide, with print so small that a reading-glass would be required should one wish to peruse it without great strain to the eyes. The binding is red leather, with the word "Bible" in tiny gold letters on the back, which is protected by an extra slip cover of the same material, except that it is black. During its court career of nearly a century this volume has been called into service every day on which the august tribunal has held session, and ten of these outside aprons have worn away.

The great constitutional lawyers of the formative period of our government, as a prerequisite of their admission to practice before this learned body, kissed its material face. It came into the court-room when the great John Marshall was young upon the bench and before he had laid, by his broad grasp of constitutional principles, the foundation of a national government. It survived the burning of the capitol in 1814, and was there when the gifted William Wirt appeared in the celebrated *Gibbons versus Ogden* case which in 1824 settled the differences between New York and New Jersey over Hudson River navigation and prevented the threatened civil war between them. It was in use when Reverdy Johnson, that leader of the American Bar, induced the court by his persuasive powers to render the decision in the *Dred Scott* case, which hastened the rebellion of the Southern States; when the learned Evarts argued the legal-tender cases, involving the validity of the currency legislation of the Civil War, and when the brilliant Joseph H. Choate discussed with matchless ability the great economic and constitutional questions growing out of the income tax.

Besides these great legal lights, every associate and chief justice, with the exception of Chief Justice Chase, who had a Bible of his own, and every lawyer, except Daniel Webster, sworn to practice before the Supreme Court Bar, has taken his oath of allegiance on this little book. It is a tradition of the court that



THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT'S BIBLE, WHICH HAS DONE SERVICE SINCE 1808.

when Daniel Webster came before this high tribunal in his first argument in the defense of the chartered rights of his alma mater, Dartmouth College, against the legislative attacks of New Hampshire, by some strange inadvertence the oath was not administered. The tradition goes further, intimating that the judges were so impressed by the eloquence of his appeal, which stands out to-day as a classic in legal lore, that they either forgot or dared not mention his dereliction.

It is no wonder that this little Bible is so carefully preserved, endeared as it is with the memories of America's greatest statesmen and jurists. When a President is to be sworn the clerk of the court usually purchases a new Bible, and after the certificate has been affixed he presents it to the first lady of the land. Such was the case when Rutherford B. Hayes was inaugurated, and when his lips touched the suggestive passage from Psalms: "They compassed me about like bees." This might have applied to that great army of office-seekers, who if they are not allowed to use the government buildings as a hive become hornets to the administration. Sometimes the incoming President has some treasured Bible which he desires to use on that occasion. Grover Cleveland took the oath, each

time he became the chief magistrate, on a little red Bible which had been given to him by his mother while a boy. The book is an exact counterpart of the one in the Supreme Court, except as to thickness, owing to the larger print of the Cleveland Bible. President Roosevelt was sworn on a much larger book, and one which had already done service when he became Governor of New York in 1899. The sacred volume was at that time presented to Mrs. Roosevelt by the Secretary of State, and now that it has been used upon the occasion of the gratification of her husband's highest ambition, it has become one of her most treasured possessions, and will be handed down to succeeding generations as an heirloom.

The Bible as at previous inaugurations was opened at random, and while Chief Clerk McKenny held the book, with the venerable Chief Justice Fuller standing ready to administer the oath to the youngest man ever called to fill the office of chief magistrate, the President bowed his head and kissed three verses of the first chapter of St. James, reading as follows: "But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. For if any be a hearer of the word and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass. For he beholdeth himself and goeth his way and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was." These words seem peculiarly fitting, for of all the forceful characters of our political life, Theodore Roosevelt stands out pre-eminent in sincerity of purpose; in the originality of means, and in the happy blending of the rectitude of judgment with boldness and celerity in execution.

MRS. C. R. MILLER.

Belgians Like the American Flag.

A GENTLEMAN from the United States who visited one of Belgium's famous seaside resorts was greatly pleased to find the American flag on sale in the shops there, and that boys engaged in mimic battles displayed it on their little forts. The visitor at first supposed the youngsters were Americans, but soon learned that they were Belgians.

My New Stomach

PHILOSOPHY proves a cure for stomach troubles, malnutrition, headaches, and neurasthenia. Booklet on request by mail or at office, Dr. A. H. Swinburne, the stomach specialist, with permanent location at 25 West 36th Street, Suite 1, New York City.



MAIN BUSINESS STREET OF CULEBRA, THE HIDEOUS VILLAGE WHICH HAS GROWN UP NEAR THE GREAT CANAL CUT OF THAT NAME.



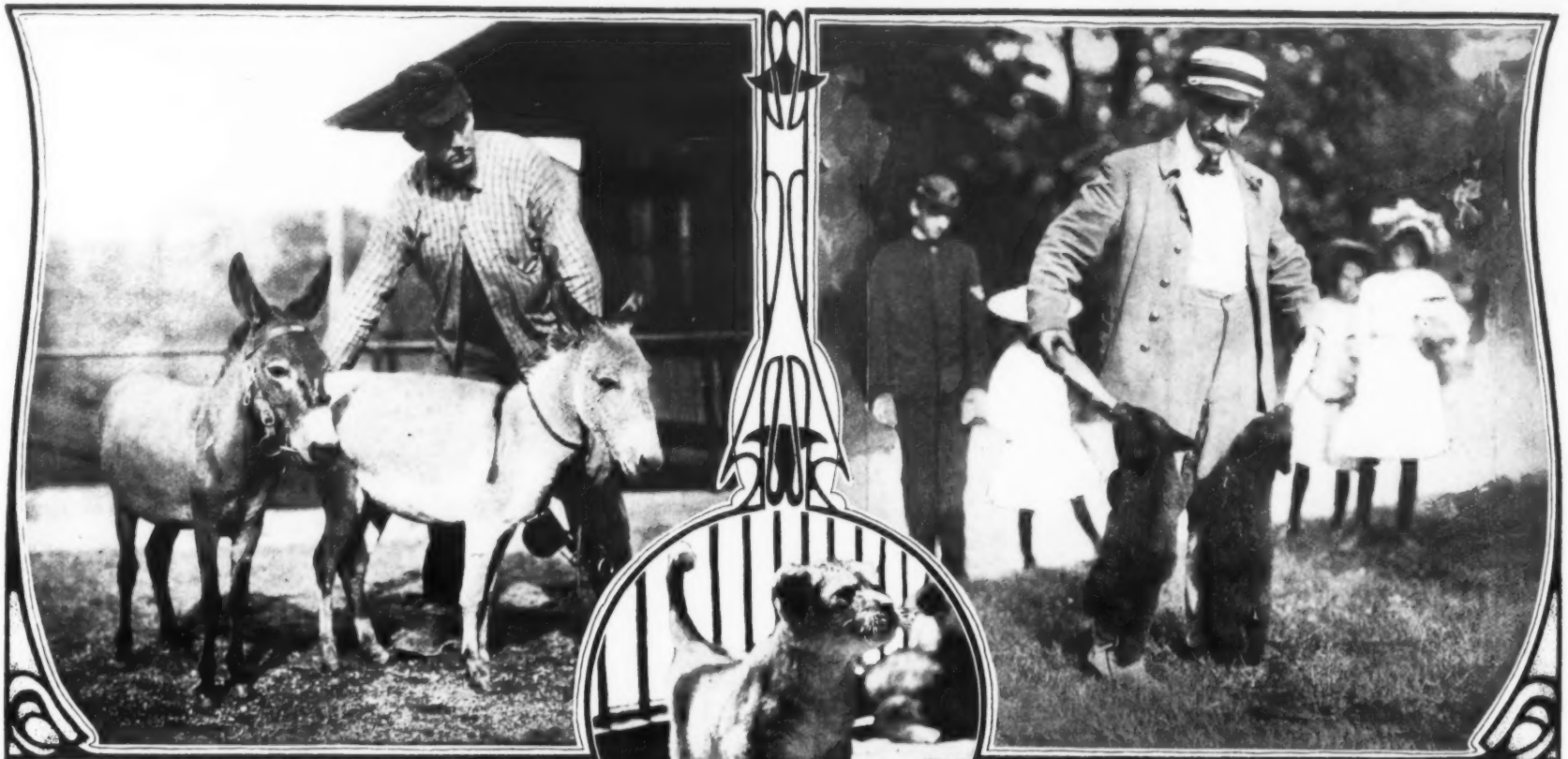
THE "DOG-HOUSES," SHED-LIKE STRUCTURES AT CULEBRA, IN THE LARGER OF WHICH FOUR, AND IN THE SMALLER TWO, AMERICAN EMPLOYEES ARE FORCED TO LIVE.



LABORERS' SETTLEMENT ON THE CANAL ROUTE—EACH SQUALID SHANTY CONTAINING BUNKS FOR THIRTY-SIX NEGROES.

DREARY LIFE OF THE WORKERS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

MOST CHEERLESS OF VILLAGES FOR A SOCIAL CENTRE, AND UNSIGHTLY HABITATIONS AMID DEPRESSING SURROUNDINGS.—Photographs from Julius B. Wood.



FULL-GROWN WILD ASSES FROM INDIA, AT THE CINCINNATI "ZOO," ONLY ONES IN CAPTIVITY; HEIGHT, 28 INCHES; WEIGHT, 127 POUNDS EACH.

BEAR CUBS AT THE CINCINNATI "ZOO," CHILDREN'S PETS AND BROUGHT UP ON THE BOTTLE, GETTING THEIR NOONDAY MEAL.

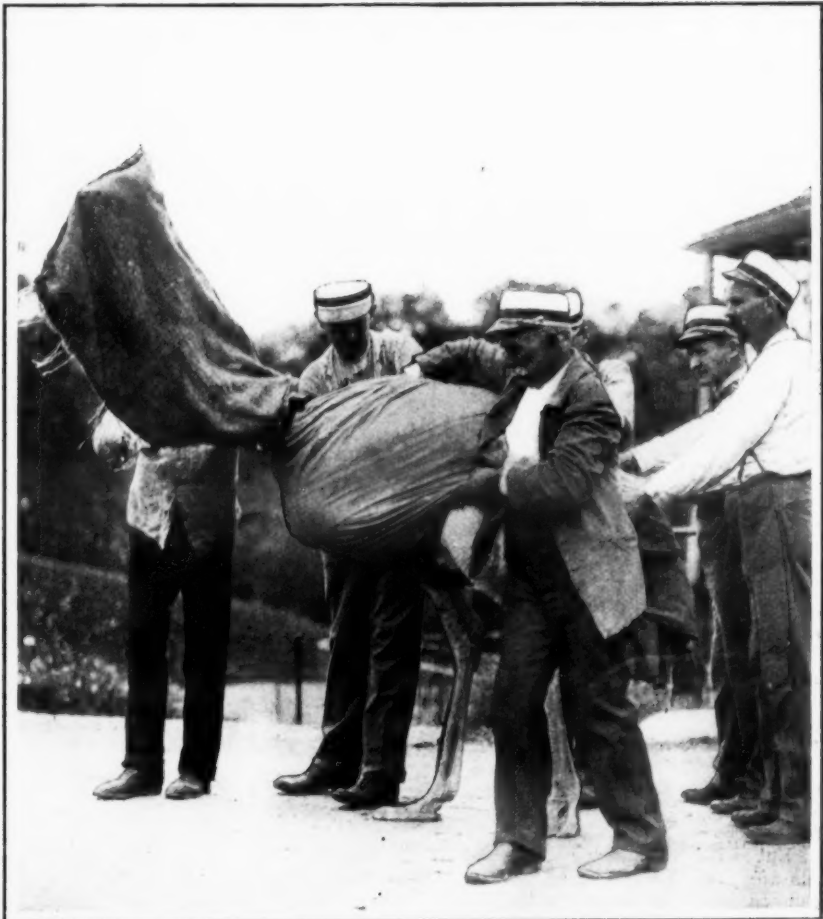
LION CUB, BORN IN A CAGE.



LION CUBS AT THE CINCINNATI "ZOO," ONLY THREE WEEKS OLD, BUT EVINCING A VICIOUS DISPOSITION.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT BEGGING FOR A BIT OF SUGAR FROM ONE OF THE KEEPERS.



COVERING AN OSTRICH'S HEAD AND BODY WITH BAGGING IN ORDER TO MOVE HIM EASILY TO ANOTHER PLACE.

CURIOUS CAPTIVES IN A WESTERN ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

DIMINUTIVE WILD ASSES, INFANT LIONS, BEAR CUBS FED FROM BOTTLES, AN OSTRICH BAGGED, AND A GOAT WITH A SWEET TOOTH.—Photographs from J. R. Schmidt.



A Day in Bellevue, One of New York's Greatest Hospitals

By Harry Beardsley



IT IS NO wonder that Bellevue Hospital in New York City is the most famous hospital, by long odds, in the United States. In the first place, it is the oldest American hospital. A little more than one hundred and sixty years ago, when the city which is now the metropolis of the United States, with a population of nearly four millions, had only one thousand inhabitants and bore the name of New Amsterdam, an almshouse was built on the extreme outskirts of the village. It stood on the present site of the city hall—itsself a historic structure to day—on a large common between Broadway and what is now Park Row, where most of the big newspaper offices are. Park Row 160 years ago was a part of the high road leading from New Amsterdam to Boston. The village poorhouse was only two stories high, fifty-six feet long, and twenty-four feet wide. One of the rooms on the second floor was set aside for the care of the sick, and contained just half a dozen beds. This small room, with its six beds, was the beginning of Bellevue Hospital, which now covers a whole city block, and is soon to be enlarged and rebuilt to occupy two blocks, and at a cost of probably nearly ten million dollars to the city of New York. It is planned to make this one of the finest hospitals in the world.

There is a host of absorbing memories and associations about Bellevue and as much of present interest; and much there is, too, to satisfy the common appetite for things that are morbid and sensational. For in a day in the great free hospital of the city one can see all forms of human suffering, misfortune, and degradation. New Yorkers are familiar with its location, on the east side of Manhattan Island and overlooking the East River. Many years ago this was the site of a beautiful farm, where fruits and flowers were raised in abundance. It was called "Belle View." The farm changed owners, and the new proprietor changed the spelling, calling it "Belle Vue," and at last the two words, for the sake of brevity and convenience, were combined and the present name adopted. Near old Bellevue is the Morgue, and the air for a block or more about the hospital and the dead-house is pregnant with the characteristic and suggestive odor of disinfectants. As you approach First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, you are convinced at once through your olfactory nerves that the hospital is not far away. And when you draw near to the arched gate, perhaps a clanging ambulance has just passed in; and, filled with curiosity and awe, a crowd of men and boys in the street is following it with eyes eager to catch a glimpse of the unfortunate who is a passenger in the wagon. But, on this special occasion we are at liberty to go with the ambulance through the gate, and up to the entrance of the reception-room, and from that on we are permitted to visit the wards and various departments of the hospital—a very interesting trip, indeed.

To be received into the hospital proper as a patient, any person must be quite seriously disabled, either through injury or sickness. Slighter injuries and medical cases that are not severe are given attention at what is called the dispensary or "out-patient" department, which has an entrance on the street near that which leads into Bellevue. The average number of those who call and are treated by physicians or surgeons at this dispensary is eighty a day. The morning is devoted to surgical cases, the dressing of wounds, and the performance of minor operations. The afternoon at the dispensary is given over to medical cases, ailments of the sort that do not require surgery. Practicing physicians in the city are at the dispensary at certain regular hours, and the patients are there waiting for them. A prescription is made out, filled at once at the prescription department of the dispensary, and the patient takes his medicine and goes his way; and all this, of course, is free. When the sick one needs more medicine or further treatment he returns to the dispensary at a given hour and is seen again by the physician who at first prescribed for him.

But in the big hospital itself all the cases are serious affairs. The poor man who is stricken with appendicitis, the man who is seriously injured in an accident, the epileptic, the inebriate, the insane, are lifted into the ambulance which has been called for them and whirled away to Bellevue. In no other hospital in the city are public patients suffering from alcoholism or insanity received. Other hospitals care for the sufferers from other causes when these are found



GREATEST AND COSTLIEST HOSPITAL IN THE WORLD—HOW THE FAMOUS BELLEVUE HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK WILL APPEAR WHEN IT HAS BEEN REBUILT AND ENLARGED, AT A COST OF \$10,000,000.

within certain prescribed limits. Suppose that the ambulance which rolls into Bellevue carries a man whose leg has been broken. The young surgeon who rides on the wagon—he is a medical student taking a practical course at Bellevue as final preparation for practice—gives the first temporary relief to the injured one—perhaps stanches the flow of blood, or eases the pain. Then the ambulance is stopped at the receiving room of the hospital; the patient is carried in on a stretcher, and a clerk makes a record of the case. Adjoining the receiving office is an operating room. The injured man is taken thither on the same conveyance and the broken member is set by a doctor, one of the staff of the hospital, who is on duty. The next journey is into one of the hospital wards. If he is able to ride in a wheel-chair the patient is trundled on an elevator and carried on that to a ward, where he lies until recovery begins.

In all the men's wards the attendant nurses are men, being pupils in the school for trained nurses attached to the hospital. This is a comparatively new profession for men, but one which is quite lucrative for its competent members. In practice the male trained nurse receives greater compensation than the female nurse. His regular remuneration is \$5 a day, \$35 a week. The usual rate of the woman nurse is \$25 for a whole week. The men are particularly in demand in the care of patients suffering with contagious diseases. Their course of three years in the well-equipped training-school and actual hospital service is considered the best possible preliminary schooling for the study and practice of medicine. Of the 273 male nurses who had been graduated from Bellevue at the close of the year 1902, forty studied medicine and became practicing physicians.

If our patient is a woman she will be taken to a ward for females and placed under the care of nurses of her own sex. In the hospital there are in all 167 nurses, and of these ninety are women. But the number of male patients, year in and year out, exceeds the number of females. In other parts of the city are three smaller hospitals which are really only branches of Bellevue. They are the Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham hospitals, and they are included with the parent institution under the name of "Bellevue and Allied Hospitals." Into these four during the year 1902 a total of 30,354 persons were admitted. Of these 20,715 were men or male children; 9,639 were female patients. Of this number 2,357 died during the year—1,559 of them being men; and 798 women. Of course the figures grow larger from year to year.

In our course through Bellevue we would visit a variety of departments. In certain wards are found only men upon whom surgery has been or is to be performed. Other wards are occupied by women in the same circumstances, and there are male and female wards for purely medical cases. Theoretically there are wards set apart for convalescents, it being appreciated that the presence of an extremely ill or dying person is a serious obstacle to the prompt recovery of one who is improving. But this old hospital of New York is so congested that the dying and the recovering are frequently in the same long room; one end being occupied by convalescents, the other by those who are still in the shadow of death. For persons who have just undergone a vital operation, or who are being prepared for one, a few special small rooms are provided. In the new hospital, as planned and recommended earnestly by Dr. John W. Brannan, president of the board of trustees in charge of Bellevue, there is to be ample room to separate those who are in extremis from those who are on the road to recovery, much to the advantage of the latter. We can conceive of a spectacle no more depressing to the person on a bed of illness than that of a man or woman in the throes of the death agony; and the fear or despair engendered by such a sight might itself bring about relapse and death to the person who in the presence of cheerful surroundings would have recovered.

Aside from the general division of male and fe-

male surgical and medical wards in Bellevue, we find a ward devoted to children, a prison ward for patients who are under arrest, a babies' tent, a consumptives' tent, an alcoholic ward, and a pavilion for the insane. In the alcoholic ward the congestion is the greatest. Bellevue has a capacity of about eight hundred patients. That number is all that can be accommodated conveniently in all of the wards. But during some days last winter there were more

than one thousand patients in Bellevue at one time, a greater number than the entire population of New York when the hospital was founded. When this extreme congestion occurs, patients are laid on springs, which are placed on the floors in the wards.

The number of alcoholic patients, for instance, is always greater in the winter than in the summer; not that there is more drunkenness in the frigid season, but because the inebriate who is carried to Bellevue in the winter might in the summer sleep off his debauch on a park bench. There are twenty-nine beds in the alcoholic ward for men. They are narrow iron beds with the springs about two and one-half feet above the floor. Frequently, in this ward, there have been eighty patients at one time. Beds are at such times made up on springs, and some of them placed directly beneath the single beds already occupied. Such an arrangement disposes of twenty-nine of the overflow, and the other temporary beds are placed at right angles at the foot of the fixed beds.

The worst feature of this situation is the lack of sufficient air. With all its beds occupied, there is in the ward 1,000 cubic feet of air for each patient. This is considered a proper breathing space; but in times of congestion the number of cubic feet to each patient is scarcely more than two hundred. As alcoholic patients cannot be taken to general wards, the situation in this department is critical. In the female alcoholic ward the conditions are not much better. Here there are fourteen beds, and frequently the number of patients in the ward is thirty-five.

Although hot weather adds to the number of patients in the hospital, the temperature must be high enough to cause heat prostrations. These so far this season have been numerous.

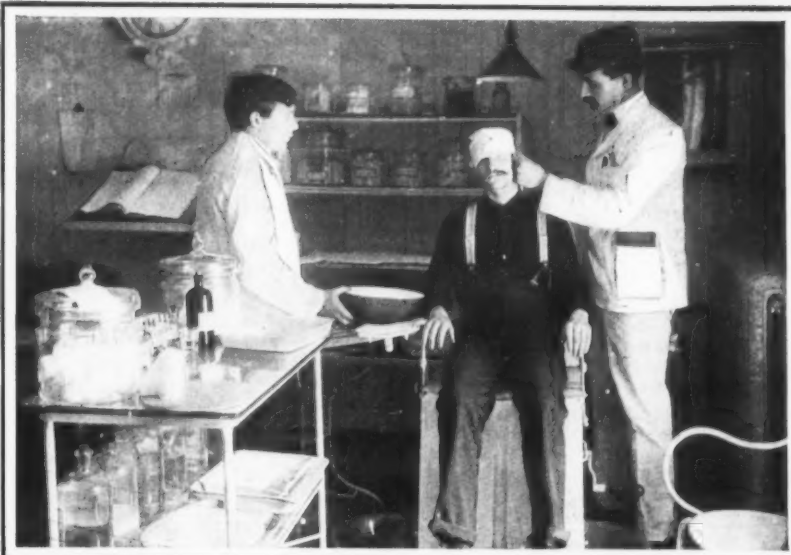
Bellevue and its allied hospitals are not the only ones provided by New York City. These four are for emergencies, the temporary abiding-places for the sick or injured. On Blackwell's Island are the City and Metropolitan hospitals, to which the city's patients are taken after they have been given first aid at Bellevue, and are in a condition to be removed. And although this hospital of the city is free, no pay patients being admitted, surgeons who are among the best in New York perform the operations, many of these operations being clinics for the instruction of the forty-four young physicians who do duty at the hospital without remuneration, as a part of their medical training. A part of this training is ambulance service; and in one year there are 15,000 ambulance calls from Bellevue and the three hospitals associated with it, or an average of more than forty calls a day. It is this educational feature of the hospital that makes it possible for patients who are among the poorest persons in the city to receive gratis the service of some of the country's best medical talent. In one year sixty-two persons were operated on for appendicitis by distinguished New York surgeons. The former paid nothing whatever; the latter received no fees. Among the number of appendicitis patients were two in the same family, a father and a son. They were operated upon and cured, and for nothing. Neither was financially able to go to a pay hospital and employ a surgeon. Without the free ministering of the city they would, without doubt, have died from the disease. The skill of the Bellevue surgeons is shown by an item in the report of 1902, which shows that in the main hospital only five died of the forty-six upon whom operations were performed.

For the new hospital it is planned that the city shall secure by purchase and condemnation proceedings the block north of that occupied by the present Bellevue buildings. Appropriation has already been made for the drawing of the plans, and this has been done; but these plans have not yet been adopted and the expenditure of the money authorized by the city.

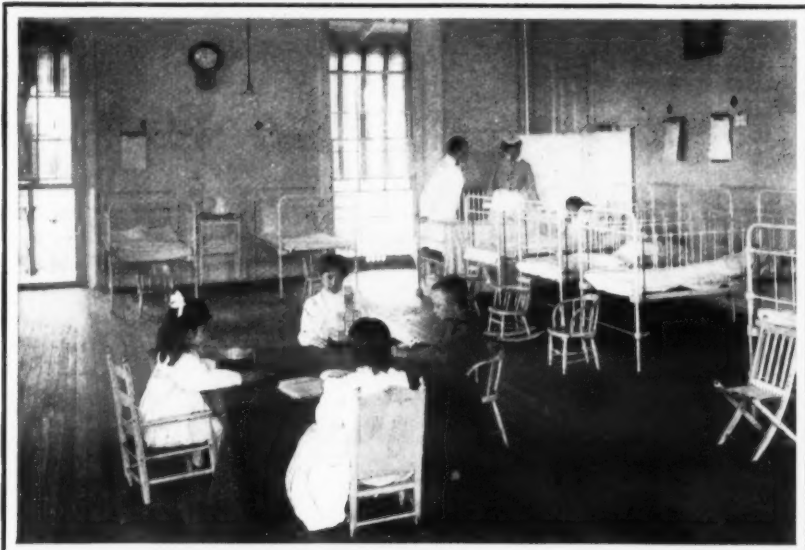
Do you get up tired and feel tired all day? Try a tablespoonful of Abbott's Angostura Bitters in sweetened water before meals. At grocers' or druggists'.



A BELLEVUE AMBULANCE UNLOADING ITS SUFFERING FREIGHT AT THE HOSPITAL DOOR.



A SURGEON DRESSING THE WOUND OF AN INJURED MAN ON HIS ARRIVAL.



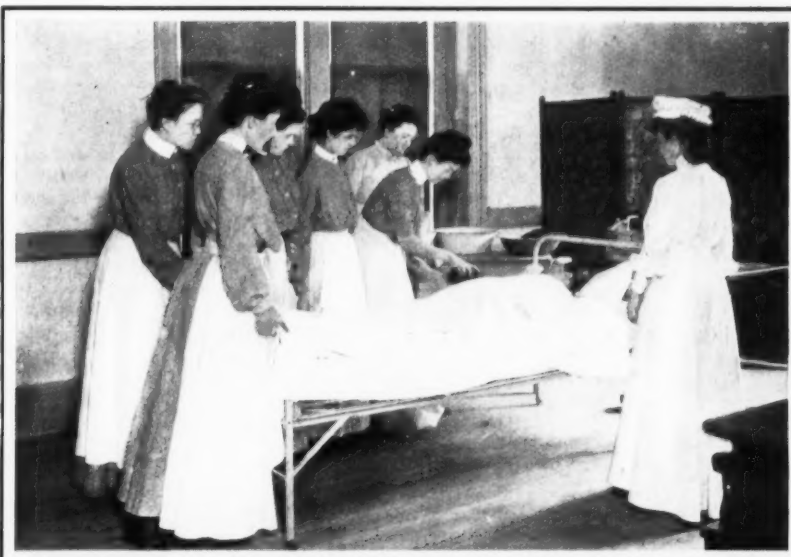
LITTLE CONVALESCENTS AT PLAY IN THE CHILDREN'S WARD OF THE HOSPITAL.



A PRIVATE ROOM FOR THOSE WHO ARE TO UNDERGO SERIOUS OPERATIONS.



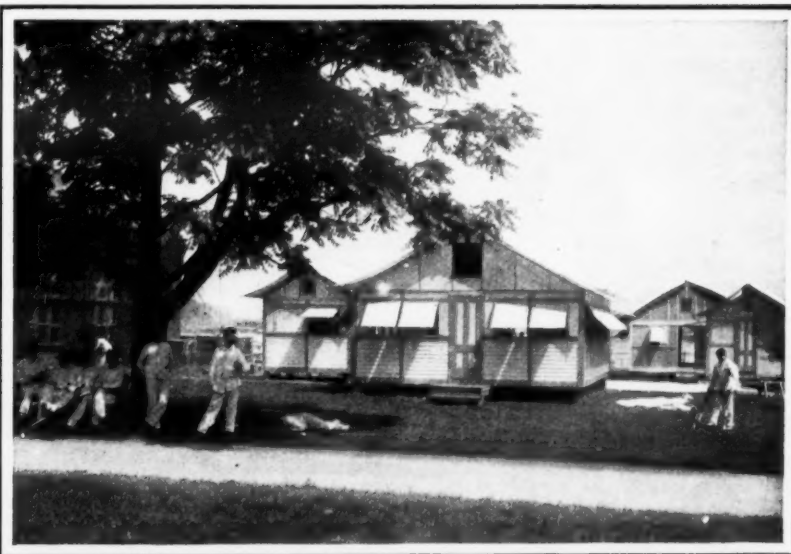
NURSES IN THE BELLEVUE TRAINING-SCHOOL HEARING A LECTURE ON THE HUMAN BRAIN.



PROBATIONARY NURSES IN THE SCHOOL LEARNING HOW TO WASH A PATIENT.



AWNING-PROTECTED VERANDAS SURROUNDING THE ROOMS WHERE THE SICK ARE KEPT.



TEMPORARY SUMMER TENTS AT BELLEVUE—THAT IN FRONT FOR INFANTS; BACK OF IT, THE CONSUMPTIVES' TENT.

CARING FOR THE CITY'S SICK AND INJURED IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.
HOW THE POOR OF THE METROPOLIS ARE RECEIVED, ATTENDED, AND HEALED IN THE MOST FAMOUS MEDICAL INSTITUTION
IN AMERICA.—*Photographs by T. C. Muller. See opposite page.*



What Japan Wants

Remarkable Interview with Its Prime Minister

By Eleanor Franklin, special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly



TOKIO, JAPAN, June 25th, 1905.

TO SAY that Japan's prime minister talks guardedly is but to vaguely suggest the impregnable fortifications of skillful phraseology and graceful courtesy behind which he intrenches himself and all his real opinions. He possesses a most engaging personality. Indeed, he is positively winsome, and one forgets that he is Count Katsura, prime minister of Japan, in the simple delight of watching the boyish smile playing constantly about his mouth; of listening to his voice, which dips down musically at the end of every phrase, making periods where only commas ought to be, and giving to his personality a decisiveness and vigorous strength for which his smile continually apologizes. Tokio had felt, rather than heard, a rumor of peace negotiations that day, and I would have given much for the privilege of saying:

"How does your Excellency regard the prospects of an immediate termination of the war as contained in President Roosevelt's message to your government and to that of Russia?"

But I knew that peace was the one subject upon which I might not touch, to which I might not refer, indeed, without incurring his Excellency's quick displeasure. The communication from President Roosevelt was then in the hands of the powers that be, in Tokio, but I was not supposed to know this, having received only the sort of suggestion from the sources of information which bids one wait for an "official announcement." What I really said was:

"I am very grateful for this opportunity to once more thank your Excellency for the many favors and unusual courtesies which I have enjoyed in Japan through your personal interest and recommendation."

He smiled—or, rather, his smile deepened—as he bowed from the hips, stiffly, in Japanese fashion, and assured me that all he had done had given him great pleasure, and that I would be conferring a favor by making further demands upon him at any time. These were mere pleasantries, but such pleasantries as would have been repeated in some form had we met again the same day, since pleasantries are necessary to an interview with a Japanese of whatever station. Honorifics and humilities of all sorts become a habit with one in this country of much courtesy. He settled himself firmly back in his chair, and, placing his finger tips together, regarded me fixedly as he said:

"Through you I wish, in behalf of Japan, to thank the American press and public for the uniform and unflinching fair-mindedness displayed by them throughout this deplorable war. The friendship of America is inestimably appreciated by Japan, and it would be difficult to measure the benefits we have derived from it." This is a thing which no Japanese of high position ever loses an opportunity to say to an American, and it is so often followed by the expression of a hope that Japan may be able sometime in the future to lighten her indebtedness through service to us that one is ready to believe that the full significance of the great idea of brotherhood has dawned upon the national mind, and that Japan is really prepared for, and worthy of admission into, the much talked-of "comity of nations." Or is mere military excellence the only requirement? If so, the great Occident must clasp hands warmly across the gulf of race prejudice with this little Oriental people, and with the best grace possible yield to it the palm of superiority.

"I am impressed," said I, "with the fact that Japan is particularly fortunate in having at the head of the government during this crisis a soldier-statesman, whose conduct of affairs must be greatly influenced by soldierly judgment and by a personal knowledge of the conditions which the armies at the front must meet."

His Excellency leaned forward in his chair and talked with animation and evident pleasure for half an hour or more about his experiences in the Japan-China War, during which he commanded one of the most successful divisions of the first army, under Field-marshal Yamagata. This was the proudest and happiest experience of his life, it seems, and he spoke regretfully of the circumstances which have "compelled" him in this great crisis to devote himself to civilian service. He would have been far happier with the army in Manchuria, as what true *samurai* of Japan would not? The Baltic fleet had sailed to its destruction in the Sea of Japan only a few days before, and the air was still electric with that great victory of the almost untried Japanese navy.

"The aspect of Japan's fortunes has undergone a very great change through the remarkable events of the past few days," I said. "She now has absolute power to dictate any policy she sees fit for the future government of the far East, and to enforce its acceptance by the rest of the world. With Korea and all the Russian Pacific coast easily within her command, and with indisputable control of the far-Eastern seas, there is hardly any limit to the possibilities within reach of her ambition. Indeed, it seems to me that the realization of Hideyoshi's sixteenth-century dream of the conquest of Asia is quite within the grasp of the nation now." The prime minister had grown rigid with dignity as I talked, and the smile had gradually faded from his face.

"Japan," said he, decisively, "has no ambition save to preserve her national independence and integrity." I made no reply. I enjoyed the dramatic pause. "We do not seek territorial aggrandizement nor dictatorial supremacy. Resenting this, as we do, in other nations, we are hardly likely to allow any temptation to betray us into such inconsistency as you



COUNT KATSURA, PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN.

seem to think possible. When we were forced, at the beginning of last year, to take up arms against Russia, we did it most reluctantly, and for no reason in the world but for the preservation of our national safety. That we should win, sooner or later, we did not doubt, because we knew we must; but such complete victory as we have enjoyed was not within the expectations of the most sanguine man in the empire. We overestimated the strength of Russia as much as Russia underestimated our strength, and therein, I think, lies one of the secrets of our great success. However, our victory does not alter the issue over which hostilities were begun, and I think I may safely assert that Japan's ambition is quite within its original bounds—only, of course, the great indebtedness must be paid."

"Can you tell me something of the policy that Japan will follow in the settlement and development of far-Eastern affairs?"

"Political?"

"Political—yes, and otherwise."

"Political, and otherwise, our policy in the far East will be in exact accord with that of England and the United States. We will try no original experiments which do not meet with the approval of those countries. We intend for our own good and the good of the world to heartily co-operate with all nations in forcing upon Korea and China the same benefits of modern development that have been in the past forced upon us. We intend to begin a campaign of education in those countries such as we ourselves have experienced to our everlasting betterment, and the result we hope to attain will be the absolute abandonment in the far East of all the old ideas of national exclusiveness and the development of Asiatic commercial interests that will benefit us all. China and Korea have been asleep for a very long time, and it will be much more difficult to arouse them to a full appreciation of their own possibilities than it was to arouse us. But just as we had to yield to the stress of advancement, to the necessities of the time, so must they. The introduction of all the blessings of modern civilization into the east Asiatic countries—that is our far-Eastern policy, and behind it there is no more selfish motive than a simple desire for our own commercial and educational betterment. China and Korea are both atrociously misgoverned. They are in the hands of a lot of corrupt officials whose ignorance and narrow-mindedness are a constant menace to political tranquillity in the far East. These conditions we will endeavor to correct at the earliest possible date—by persuasion and education, if possible; by force, if necessary; and in this, as in all things, we expect to act in exact concurrence with the ideas and desires of England and the United States."

He paused a moment, holding up one hand as if to prevent an interruption, then continued, impressively: "But you may quote me as saying that we, as a nation, are ready now and will continue to be ready to take up arms against any other nation on the earth that attempts to trespass within what we consider the

boundaries of our national safety." He said this proudly, too proudly I might have thought if I had not remembered at the instant Liao-Yang, Shaho, first Pacific fleet, Port Arthur, Mukden, the Baltic fleet, and the Russian army of perhaps 75,000 men held in lenient, and comfortable captivity here on these little islands. One must pardon the pride of indisputable power, even though the powerful be not in the great pale-face alliance of pride.

Count Katsura's career has been more or less coincidental with that of the great field-marshal, Marquis Oyama. He belongs to the revolution of Japan; to all that is new and Occidental in Japan's history. He was born about five years before Commodore Perry knocked at the outer gates of the country's exclusion and inclusion, demanding right of entrance for the peoples of the world, and the right of exit for the Japanese themselves, and his whole life has been lived in the stirring events of unprecedented progress; in the whirl of rapid change that has made the country's modern history so remarkable. He was born a *samurai* in the service of the Lord of Nagato, and his active military career began when he was little more than twenty years of age. In 1868 the Tokugawa Shogunate was overthrown, and the Emperor was restored to single authority in the empire.

This Shogunate had lasted for two hundred and fifty odd proud, prosperous years, and its immediate army of retainers, filled with traditional loyalty to the only masters they and their ancestors had ever known, resisted the imperial resumption of absolute power and turned their arms against the flag of the chrysanthemum to very serious purpose. They took up their stand in the fastnesses of the north mountains at the castle of Wakamatsu, under the leadership of the Prince of Aizu, and there resisted the imperial forces through months of constant and bitter fighting. In the Emperor's army, as an humble member of the official staff, young Katsura on this occasion began his career, and he so distinguished himself by bravery and tactical knowledge that he won instant recognition from the government and was sent soon afterward to Prussia to study what was then "foreign" military science. He returned to Japan in 1874, ready to impart much valuable information to the soldiers of the empire, and he was immediately appointed a staff officer, with the rank of captain, in the then newly organized imperial army. Events moved rapidly for him, it seems, for in the same year he was promoted to the rank of major and sent to Germany as military *attaché*, where he remained until 1878. When he returned to Japan he was appointed junior secretary of the Imperial Cabinet, and at that point began his civil and political career. A long period of strife, such as could only be in a political upheaval like that through which Japan passed at this time, made the beginnings of his career remarkable, but he rose step by step until we find him back in the army again in 1885 with the rank of major-general.

There have been wise men at the head of Japan's affairs these forty years past, who have known how to make the best use of men, and who recognized afar off approaching events of national importance. Marshal Oyama was then Minister of War, and General Katsura became his chief assistant in strengthening and training the new imperial army that had been organized upon the universal military-service system. At this time in Japan there was a privileged military class that had for centuries enjoyed the exclusive right to carry arms, and the promoters of the new order, which made all able-bodied citizens eligible for service in the army, naturally encountered much sentimental opposition from these proud *samurai*. But they persevered untiringly, and the world has had two excellent opportunities to judge the results of their labors. In 1890 General Katsura became Vice-Minister of War, and at the outbreak of hostilities with China he was put in command of the third division of the first army under Field-marshal Yamagata, in which service he particularly distinguished himself. In the battle of Chiulien-cheng his division was exposed to all the greatest risks and hardships, but it won a victory which proved to be one of the most important in the entire campaign, and so placed its commander in line for all possible honors.

He likewise distinguished himself in China as a clever administrator of civil affairs, and at the end of the war he was rewarded with several imperial decorations.

Continued on page 114.

The Secret of Beauty

OF SKIN, SCALP, HAIR AND HANDS IS CUTICURA SOAP, ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT.

MILLIONS use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.



HAPPY POOR CHILDREN OF NASHVILLE, TENN., ENJOYING THEIR FIRST TASTE OF CAMP LIFE.
H. H. French, Tennessee.



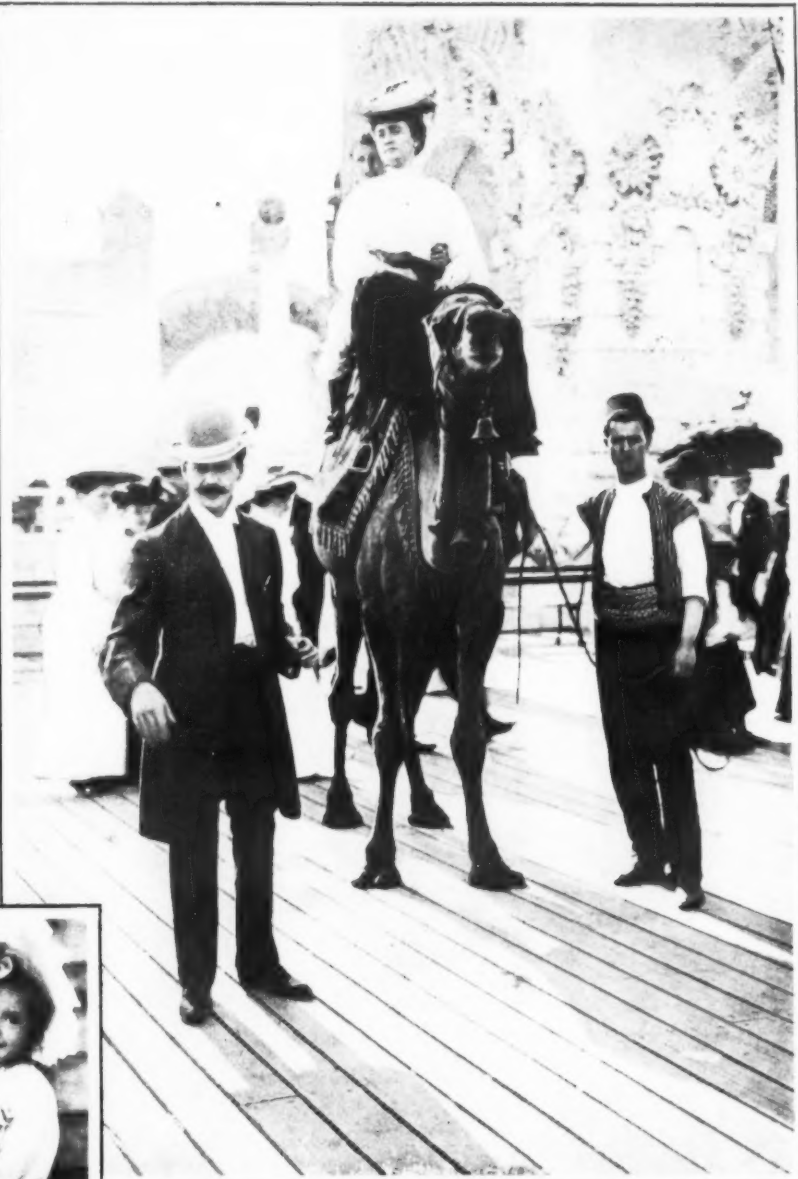
ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL—A GREAT EVENT AT THE Y. M. C. A. BOYS' CAMP AT CHAZY LAKE, IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



(THIRD PRIZE.) A PAIR OF FOND FRIENDS.
E. C. Clehton, Georgia.



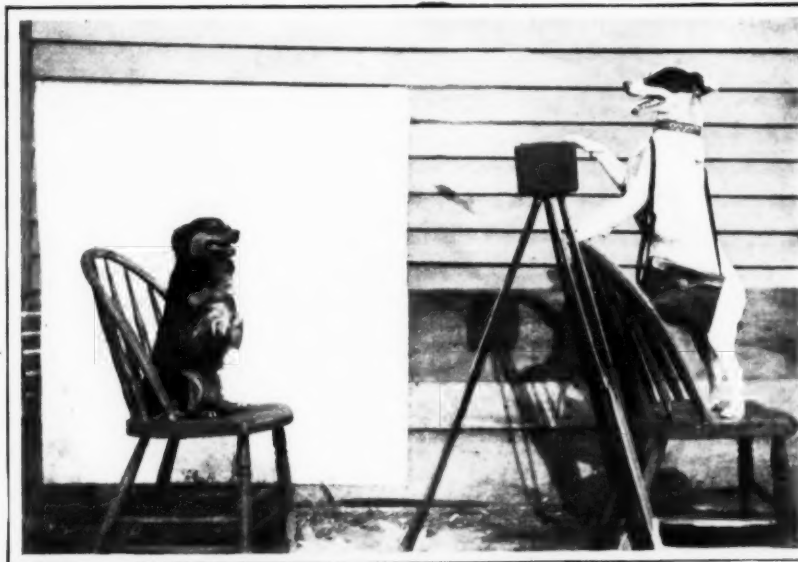
(PRIZE-WINNER.) MAMMA MENDING THE STRENUOUS YOUNGSTER'S TORN STOCKING.
G. Frank Railway, New York.



A VOYAGE ON A "SHIP OF THE DESERT" AT CONEY ISLAND.
Frederick J. Stein, New York.



KITTEN PROUDLY CARRYING ITS FIRST RAT.
Charles W. Kimber, New Jersey.



(SECOND PRIZE.) LEADING CAMERA ARTIST OF DOGLAND TAKING A PICTURE.
S. J. Baker, New York.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.

AN ARRAY OF ATTRACTIVE PICTURES WHICH REVEAL A HIGH DEGREE OF TASTE AND ARTISTIC SKILL.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 118.)

THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD

EVERY "SOCIETY" girl or woman, it is said, must know how to play cards, or else be shut away from many of the most interesting social functions.

Too Much Card-playing
among Women

Quiet, home-keeping people find a knowledge of cards convenient also. In many homes into which one enters for a little evening visit the family are discovered at cards; and the grandmother, whose failing sight forbids the book or the embroidery which was once her evening delight, may pass a pleasant hour over a game of solitaire. The ingenuity which delighted a crazy king hundreds of years ago still ministers to the entertainment, and often most innocently, of the whole civilized world. But this is not saying that men or women are justified in giving up all of their spare time to cards—nor even a quarter of their spare time. One wonders what sort of minds those women possess who belong to morning card clubs. Even an afternoon card club which meets oftener than once a week would seem, in the present exigent condition of the world's work, to require some apology for its existence.

"I can give you one," some woman says. "Our husbands want us to go with them in the evening. Our afternoons are all that we can give to our women friends. Besides, women cannot assemble in the evenings in any but the best-lighted and safest streets."

This latter excuse applies particularly to our young girls. If they have a card club, it must meet in the afternoons. But when we find our girls playing cards four or five or six afternoons each week—and very likely several evenings as well—we begin to realize that the passion for sport afflicts all of us—the same feeling which makes men mad over horse-racing and automobiling and yachting and other sports—and we recognize afresh the solidarity of the race. This all-conquering passion for sport, when it once takes possession of a man or a woman, seems to drive out before it both principle and common sense. Is it the elaborate prizes which are often given, is it the mere "rigor of the game," or is it the fascination of the smooth, pretty bits of pasteboard, bright and shining, and gayly colored? This latter sort of thing has a great influence over children—and it is the childish part of us which most relishes card-playing. In fact, it has been asserted—how truthfully let the experienced decide—that nobody who excels in the playing of cards or any other game ever scores a triumph in real life. Surely, Napoleon, for one, has come down to us with the reputation of being a very poor card-player—so poor that he was wont to cheat in order ever to win.

The prize feature of the progressive card game is becoming a formidable factor in social development. One close observer declares that it not only leads to shameful extravagance among those of moderate means, who try to ape their rich friends, but that it develops the worst emotions. Women become almost wolfish in their desire to secure the magnificent cut-glass, gold, silver, and precious stones which are offered as the rewards of success. Laces, embroideries, Oriental curios, *éditions de luxe*—nothing is too good for these merry revelers.

It is probably useless to reason with the older women, who have been carried away on the wave of this movement. As one of them said when she was expostulated with for spending so much time and money on cards, "Well, why shouldn't I—if it amuses me? You say that there is so much charitable and improvement work to be done, and that we leisure women ought to go into that sort of thing. But I haven't any talent for it, and I can't bear it—and I do like to play cards. Yes; we do play for money, but what of that? I am not afraid of going too far. I can afford to pay all that I shall ever owe, and to pay for all these prizes which worry you so much. It is my own money, and I don't see why I can't spend it as I please. Oh, yes; it may be a sort of gambling, on a small scale, but people in good society always have played for money, and always will. It is perfectly respectable, and all this puritanical talk is simply disgusting. It sounds to me like sour grapes."

This woman's daughters are incorrigible card-players, deaf to the call of the philanthropies and to every high impulse. One shudders to think what would become of our homes and of our republic if all of our women were like them. The moral argument is pretty weak with these people. They scout all the serious lessons of history and all the logic which one can bring to bear. But an argument has recently appeared which may affect at least the younger section. This is based upon a conversation which was recently carried on between two young men—both of them good-looking and "eligible" in every way—and neither one noted for his piety.

"I have about decided that I will not marry any girl who plays cards," said one of them.

"Why, I thought you liked cards."

"Oh, they are well enough. But see how these women in the H— set are carried away with them. They play half their time. They play Sundays. They play for money. Now, I am not unduly strict, but I



MISS JULIA S. HOAG, CLERK FOR THIRTY YEARS IN THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES OFFICE, THE FIRST WOMAN TO ENTER THE STATE'S SERVICE.

don't want my wife doing that sort of thing, and I don't want my children brought up after any such pattern, and I have heard several other fellows say the same thing lately."

A movement of this kind, if it should become general, would have more influence over the young women than all of our schools and churches put together. Let us hope for its prosperity.

KATE UPSON CLARK.

TAXATION WITHOUT representation, office-seekers believe, is no greater offense against freedom than is office-filling with persons without a vote. The out-of-a-job office-seeker has watched the constantly growing percentage of women in public office with alarm, but he finds himself powerless to stem the tide. His argument

Women Crowding Men
Out of Public Service

that he worked hard for the success of his party during the campaign and about the polls on election day does not seem to have much leverage in elevating him into a "fat" position. Away back in 1875 the first woman entered the employ of the State of New York in a clerical position. She is Miss Julia S. Hoag, who was appointed that year to a clerkship in the office of the State board of charities, and she holds her place to this day. There was a branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the rotunda of the State hall at that time. This was in charge of Miss Chase, who with Miss Hoag was the only woman, save the cleaners, employed for some years in the capitol, or State hall.

During Miss Hoag's incumbency she has witnessed the enactment of the civil-service law, and the gradual increase of women clerks and stenographers in one State department after another at Albany, until now they come close to, if they do not outnumber, the men. In but two departments—the Governor's and the railroad commissioners'—are the forces made up entirely of men. Of late the rate of increase of women employés has not been as rapid as it was prior to 1900. In the last five years the rate of increase has been twenty per centum. This, however, though a falling off, is enough to make the men aspirants draw a long breath and speculate as to their chances. Last year in one of the offices of an elective officer two-thirds of the new clerks added to the rolls were women. The fact that one of the positions given a woman carried a salary of \$2,000 a year caused heart-aches not only among disappointed candidates, but also among the smaller-paid men in the office.

A number of reasons are advanced for the selection of women clerks. Some of the principal ones are that more dependance can be placed on them than on the ordinary political clerk; again, that they are quicker and their work is cleaner, and that they do not shirk work. It can hardly be argued that they are cheaper, for in many cases women clerks draw larger salaries than married men doing the same class of work. In some instances the salaries of women mount to above \$150 a month, while the ordinary ones run from \$40 to \$90 the month.

How women succeed in getting appointments while men are shoved aside is often debated in political club-rooms. The explanation in part, however, is that more girls than men take the civil-service examinations, and usually, being fresh from school, pass with the higher percentages. Another factor in appointments is the influence of senators and assemblymen—and there are two hundred of these—and the demands of the county bosses. But there are some places in the public service that women cannot fill. A trial has been made only to prove abortive. These exceptions are the more important and highest salaried. Women clerks, it has been demonstrated since the civil-service law went into effect, with perhaps an exception here or there, never work up with the business; that is, if they pass the examination for one grade of clerk they do not rise above it and cannot be advanced. This is the main reason why the railroads dispensed with the services of women.

For low-grade stenographers young women have

proved to be excellent, but for rapid work and the higher grade of clerkships the men have been found superior. For book-keepers a number of trials of women have been made, but they have never seemed to fill the requirements. There are quite a number of married women in the State's service, but they are classed in the same category with their unmarried sisters as to their abilities.

There is one queer thing in connection with this subject which, if a person has given it a thought, he has taken the opposite view from the fact. It is of the public life of the clerks and stenographers in the State's service. Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of politics, the official life of the woman employé is shorter, on the average, than that of the male. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the woman clerk has taken deep root in the public-office life, and that it will be years, at least, before she is frozen out by the men.

W. H. BRAINERD.

THE SCARCITY of good nursery governesses is a matter which has been troubling many wealthy mothers during the last year. Although acting as a governess is a most genteel and altogether desirable way for a young woman of moderate education and a fair knowledge of good society to make a livelihood, and

Good Nursery
Governesses Scarce

such a position commands a salary of from twenty to thirty-five dollars a month, besides board and lodging, the desirable candidates have grown less with each succeeding year. So says a certain New York agent who acts as intermediary between employer and employé, making a specialty of nursery and other governesses for people of means. The duties of nursery governess are varied, but not difficult. In the first place, only young children from three to five years of age come under her charge. Children not old enough to go to school or to have a visiting governess, but having fashionable parents who cannot spend much time in the nursery and still attend to social duties, must be mothered and brought up to observe good manners and to use pure English with the proper pronunciation and accent. The nursery governess is expected to protect the little ones under her care from the colloquialisms current in the servants' hall. Children are as imitative as young monkeys, and if left solely to servants of ordinary education and doubtful refinement, they will grow like the domestics in manner, speech, and even voice.

An apt illustration of this, which seems almost an exaggeration, was reported in the daily papers a few days ago. At Monessen, Penn., a Mrs. Jules Ashland, owing to continued ill health, had placed her baby in the care of a red-cheeked Finnish girl whom she had found to be a trustworthy servant and a devoted nurse. As Mr. Ashland is a traveling man and away most of the time, the child had spent the greater share of her short life with the nurse. One day it was forced into notice that, although baby jabbered most cheerfully and seemed normal in every way, she never managed to utter a word that anybody could understand. The mother, thinking the baby might possibly be afflicted with throat trouble, sent for a specialist. It happened that the doctor, like the nurse, was a Finn, and he seemed much amused to hear his patient complaining in most indignant fashion that mamma would not talk to her. The case was diagnosed instantly, the doctor finding that the baby's nurse had talked to the child in her native tongue, and that the language taught her by the nurse was the only one baby knew. Frequently mothers employing Irish girls, who make the most lovable nurses, are shocked to hear their children dropping into brogue.

English girls, especially English Canadians, are the most in demand as governesses. Almost invariably the Canadians are blessed with robust constitutions, perfect health, which presupposes sunny tempers, they are gifted with soft voices and good pronunciation, and they all have the good manners of gentlewomen. The position of nursery governess is like, and yet far above, that of nurse. Many young women of good families in England take up this employment, and some here who have failed to find positions as teachers have tried the work, which they find so pleasant that they would not now exchange it for the more public duties of a school. A knowledge of kindergarten work is a great help to one who wishes to become a nursery governess.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

If Tired, Restless, Nervous,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It quiets and strengthens the nerves and brain, restores the appetite, and induces refreshing sleep.

Borden's Peerless

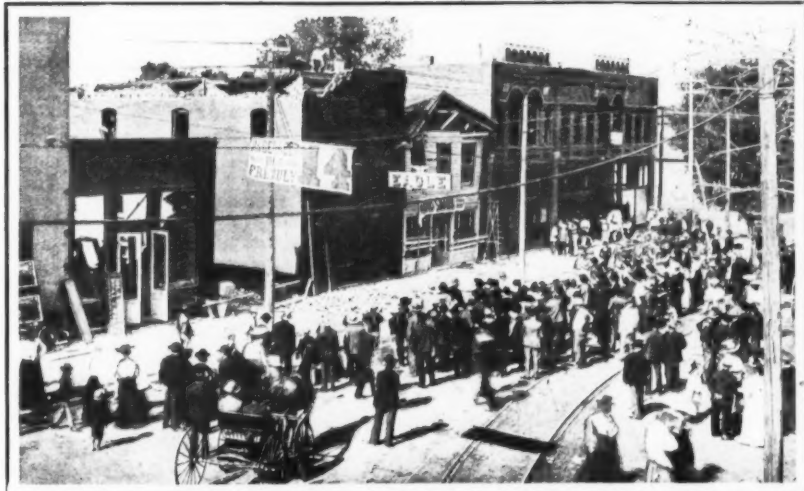
Brand Evaporated Cream is preserved without sugar. It is sterilized according to latest sanitary methods, having a delicate flavor and richness which make it the favorite of the breakfast table for cereals, coffee, tea, and chocolate. Avoid unknown brands.



GROTON INN, SITE OF A TAVERN FOR 135 YEARS AT GROTON, MASS., WHICH TOWN LATELY CELEBRATED ITS TWO-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—H. Greenwood, Massachusetts.



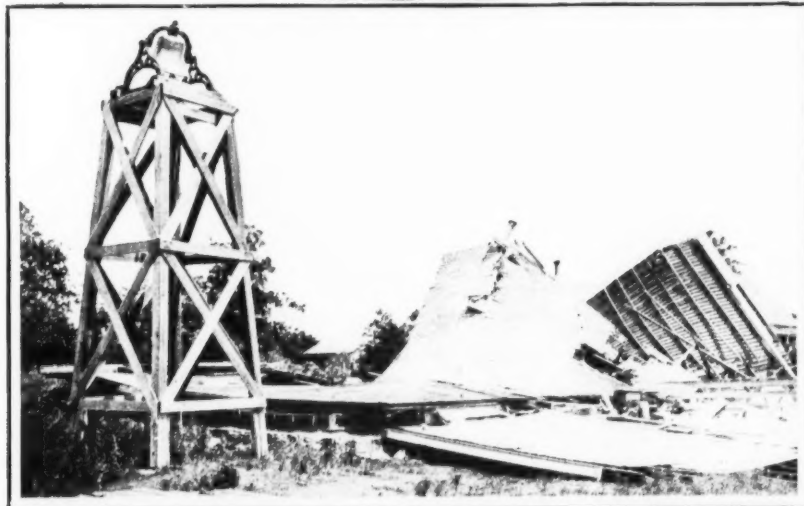
W. K. SHEPARD, CHAMPION OF THE CONNECTICUT GOLF ASSOCIATION.—H. M. Sedgwick.



WRECKS OF THREE BUILDINGS USED AS LIQUOR "JOINTS" AT IOLA, KAN., AND BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE BY C. L. MELVIN, A FIERCE FOE OF THE RUM TRAFFIC.
C. B. Logan, Missouri.



SCENE OF RUIN WROUGHT BY A COLLISION AT KANSOM, MD., ON THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN A DOUBLE-HEADER FREIGHT AND A PASSENGER TRAIN, IN WHICH TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED.—Miss Bessy Shriver, Maryland.



RUINS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH AT MONTAGUE, KAN., WHICH WAS DEMOLISHED BY A CYCLONE.—H. Clagenson, Texas.



DWELLING AT MONTAGUE, KAN., CONVERTED INTO A HOSPITAL FOR VICTIMS OF A RECENT CYCLONE.—H. Clagenson, Texas.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) SWORDFISH, WEIGHING 1,000 POUNDS, CAUGHT WITH A TARPON OUTFIT BY A. B. SABINE OFF HORN ISLAND, LA.—J. E. Edwards, Louisiana.



TREMENDOUS LOG-JAM, COMPLETELY FILLING THE RIVER AT MINNEAPOLIS, ABOUT FORTY FEET THICK AND CONTAINING NEARLY 200,000,000 FEET OF TIMBER.
M. S. Wheeler, Minnesota.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—LOUISIANA WINS.

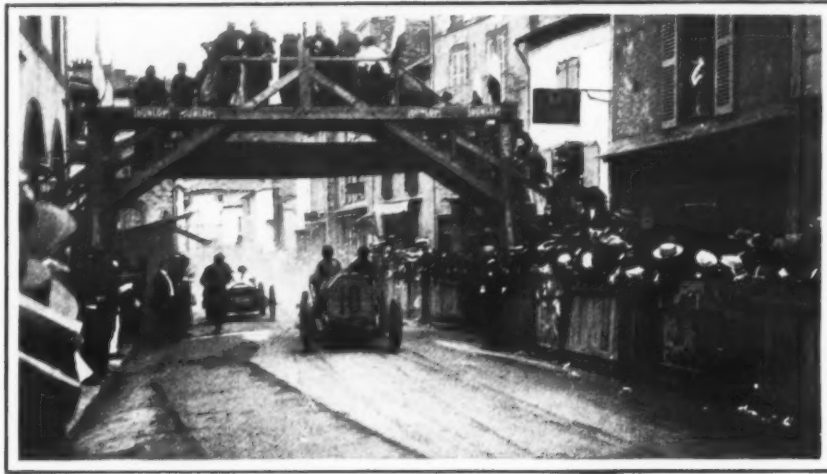
UNUSUALLY INTERESTING HAPPENINGS AND SCENES SKILLFULLY ILLUSTRATED BY CAMERA EXPERTS.



THE MAN IN THE AUTO



A COMPETITOR IN THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE RACE, IN FRANCE, FOR THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT CUP, WHIRLING AROUND AN EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS TURN AT LAQUEUILLE, FENCED IN TO KEEP PEOPLE OFF THE TRACK.



EAGER CROWD AT PONTGIBAUD WATCHING CAGNO, THE ITALIAN, AS HE SWEEP, IN HIS MOTOR-CAR, UNDER THE IMPROVISED BRIDGE OVER THE COURSE OF THE BENNETT CUP RACE.

THE ANNUAL report of the appraiser of the port of New York shows that there is no decrease in the demand for automobiles by the fact that 786 cars, of the total value of \$3,000,000, approximately, were imported in the fiscal year, compared with 435 cars imported in 1904. From January to July this year the imports were 445 cars, compared with 261 cars in the same period last year, and 151 cars in the same six months in 1903.

THERE seems to be almost literally no end to the various uses to which the automobile can be adapted. Some Detroit golfers recently engaged in a putting contest at the Country Club at night. A substitute for daylight was provided by ranging a number of automobiles around the putting green and concentrating the rays of the searchlights upon it. The novel plan was successful, and it is said that more automobile golf contests will be held.

PROBABLY THE largest private owner of automobiles in the world is Baron de Zuylen, the president of the French Automobile Club. His most recent purchase is a sixty-horse-power Mercedes, and during the years which have passed since the foundation of the A. C. F. he has purchased nearly forty motor vehicles of different descriptions, of an estimated value of about 700,000 francs. His choice has been quite cosmopolitan, and has included twenty vehicles by De Dion-Bouton, eight Panhard-Levassors, a Peugeot, a De Dietrich, a Gauthier-Wehrle, a Serpollet, a Benz, a Jeantaud (electric), two Mercedes, and a Columbia. His collection ranges in power from a De Dion tricycle to the sixty-horse-power Mercedes just acquired.

WITH THE announcement of extensive additions to the Olds Motor Works at Lansing, Mich., comes the authorized statement that the transfer of the executive offices of the company will follow the shifting of the Detroit factory to Lansing sometime prior to the opening of next season's operations. The company has no foundry in connection with its Detroit plant, and found it impossible to do more than twenty-five per cent. of the work there. It has a complete foundry at Lansing, but owing to lack of proper railroad facilities has deferred concentrating the work there. Having secured connections with four of the leading railroads in the State, and procured additional grounds for an extension of the Lansing plant, with other and varied advantages, the company finally decided upon the change as demanded by an increased trade.

JUST IMAGINE an American police magistrate or a justice of the Court of Special Sessions saying the following:

"I do not agree with this conviction. I must say that I yield to no one on this Bench in my desire and determination to do what I can to put a stop to driving recklessly and at excessive speed or to the danger of the public; but I say publicly from this bench that this crusade against motorists in the country is being waged with a reckless disregard for fair play, and is bringing the magistrates' justice into disrespect and making this bench in particular a byword and a laughing-stock among sensible people all the world over. I do this with the full knowledge of the responsibility I take in making these remarks; but as one of the Guildford Bench I feel very deeply the reflections which have been cast upon us in the public press and elsewhere, and I think it my duty to make this protest."

This is what Mr. Lambert, one of the Guildford (England) magistrates, said when a motorist had, as usual, been convicted by the Bench for the usual offense on evidence which one of the magistrates, at any rate, clearly regarded as of the flimsiest descrip-



GROTESQUE "SIGHT-SEEING CAR," THE KNOX AUTOMOBILE COMPANY'S EXHIBIT IN THE "ANTIQUES AND HORRIBLES" PARADE ON JULY 4TH, AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



WILLIAM H. HILLIARD, OF BOSTON, IN THE SIXTY-HORSE-POWER NAPIER CAR, WHICH HE DROVE UP EIGHT MILES OF DANGEROUS ROAD, IN THE MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING CONTEST AT MOUNT WASHINGTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE, IN THE RECORD-BREAKING TIME OF 20 MINUTES AND 58 2-5 SECONDS.—F. Ed Spooner.

tion. It is a very unusual, almost an unprecedented, occurrence for a magistrate to rise from his place on the Bench and publicly dissociate himself from the action of his brother magistrates in such uncompromising language. It is also confirmation of our contention that recognition of the importance of the automobile movement is penetrating more and more even into that stronghold of prejudice, the magisterial bench. It is proof, too, that what has been written on the subject of magisterial prejudice, untruthful police evidence, and the injustices of motor-car persecutions has produced its effect.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

What Japan Wants.

Continued from page 110.

tions, with the title of viscount, and was made governor-general of the newly-acquired territory of Formosa. His tenure of office there was very short, however—too short for him to demonstrate his ability as an organizer and promoter in a new country awaiting material development. He very soon returned to Japan to take his seat in the cabinet as Minister of War, and at the same time he was promoted to a full

generalship in the army, an honor enjoyed by so few soldiers in any country.

Since a constitutional form of government was given to Japan, cabinets have dropped in and out of office with a rapidity that must have meant much turmoil in political circles. In less than two years Viscount Katsura resigned from the Ministry of War, and less than two years later he became prime minister of the empire. In this capacity he has served his country longer than any other man ever has, and his administration has been made notable by some of the greatest events in the history of the nation. The first of these was the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, for the successful negotiation of which the prime minister received his present rank of count. The second is this great war, which has had the undivided attention of the nation for more than eighteen months. The statesmen of Japan have always labored under peculiar difficulties, and none of them has ever been permitted to remain in office long enough

to accomplish much for Japan's political history, but it is to be hoped that the present cabinet, made up as it is of some of the ablest men in the country, may be given an opportunity to at least try some of the plans it has made for meeting the great responsibilities that are sure to devolve upon the nation at the end of this remarkable war, and the wise discharge of which will so immeasurably influence the destinies of the yet semi-civilized countries of eastern Asia, across which the sun-flag has been twice carried with unprecedented victory.

Ever Treat You So?

COFFEE ACTS THE JONAH AND WILL COME UP.

A CLERGYMAN who pursues his noble calling in a country parish in Iowa tells of his coffee experience:

"My wife and I used coffee regularly for breakfast, frequently for dinner and occasionally for supper—always the very best quality—package coffee never could find a place on our table.

"In the spring of 1896 my wife was taken with violent vomiting, which we had great difficulty in stopping.

"It seemed to come from coffee drinking, but we could not decide.

"In the following July, however, she was attacked a second time by the vomiting. I was away from home filling an appointment at the time, and on my return I found her very low; she had literally vomited herself almost to death, and it took some days to quiet the trouble and restore her stomach.

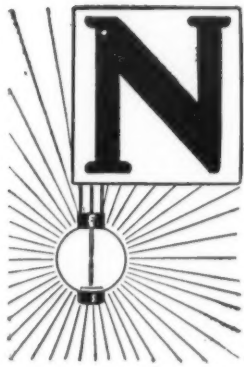
"I had also experienced the same trouble, but not so violently, and had relieved it each time by a resort to medicine.

"But my wife's second attack satisfied me that the use of coffee was at the bottom of our troubles, and so we stopped it forthwith and took on Postum Food Coffee. The old symptoms of disease disappeared, and during the nine years that we have been using Postum instead of coffee we have never had a recurrence of the vomiting. We never weary of Postum, to which we know we owe our good health. This is a simple statement of facts." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

Talks On Advertising

Let there be Light.



"came from Missouri."

If, for instance, we had a load of Hay to sell, how would we attempt to sell it?

Would we show our customers the Daisies that grew in it, ask them to note the style of the loading, the fine pair of horses that draw it, and the Vandyke beard of the Driver?

Would we tell him *this* is the same kind of Hay as was raked by "Maud Muller on a Summer's Day" in Whittier's poem?

Guess not!—eh?

We'd tell him of the *nutritious* qualities that particular load of Hay possessed, for the feeding of horses, and then we'd name the price, delivered, show *why* the hay was worth it, and let it go at that.

* * *

Now, if our customer lived at a distance, and we must sell him the Hay *by letter*, how would we proceed?

Quote "Maud Muller" to him—then refer to the Daisies, the Horses and Beard?

No, sir—not for a moment!

We would confine ourselves carefully to the *feeding qualities* of our Hay, and to the advantages of buying while the price was right.

Now, suppose we had five hundred loads of this Hay to sell, instead of one load, and did not know just *where* to write to in order to sell it.

That's when we'd *Advertise*!

But does the fact of our going into *Print* mean that we *must* go into Literature, Art, or Clever Conceits in space-filling too, in order to sell our Hay through Advertising?

Are we not still trying to sell just *Horse-feed*? How can we expect the picture of "Maud Muller on a Summer's Day" to help us close a deal with an unpoetical party who has Horses to Feed, and must do it economically?

The Horse owner *knows* good Hay when he sees it, and he will know it from *description* almost as well as from *sight*.

When he needs good Hay then the most *interesting* thing we can tell him is a description of the Hay we have to sell, and *why* it is good, and *why* it is worth the price.

No amount of Maud Muller picture, or "Association of Ideas" will sell him Hay so *surely* and quickly as plain Hay-talk and Horse-sense.

* * *

But you will be told, Mr. Advertiser, that "in order for an Advertisement to *sell* goods it must first be *seen* and *read*!"

You will also be told that "in the mass of reading matter surrounding your Advertisement your Space must be made more *attractive* than the rest, in order to be seen and read by the *largest possible number*."

Now, at first sight this line of talk *looks* logical enough, but *how* does it dissect?

Suppose you have a pretty Maud Muller advertisement about your Hay, with a fancy border of Daisies

all around it, and a delicate vignette of "the Judge looking back as he climbed the hill!"

You would certainly *attract the attention* of many more Readers with *that* ad than with a bald caption of "Hay delivered, at \$8.00 a ton."

But the man who *wants Hay* is the only party you can get back the cost of your advertising from, and you can interest him more intensely with the Hay caption than with all the "Maud Muller" kind of ads in the magazines.

And, you can afford to *lose* the "attention" of 200,000 Readers who have *no use for Hay*, if you can clinch sales for your five hundred loads with the *few* people who *do* need it.

Observe that it is not necessary to "attract the attention" of *every* Reader in a 230,000 circulation, in order to sell 500 loads of Hay.

But it *is* vitally necessary that you *convince*, at most, five hundred probable Purchasers that *you* have the kind of Hay *they* need, at the price *they* can afford to pay for it.

If an advertisement, in a circulation of 230,000, costs \$60 and we have a profit of \$1.00 per load on Hay, we need only *sell* one load each to *sixty* people in order to pay expenses.

But, if we "attracted the attention" of 80,000 people by our advertisement, and *sold* only *thirty* loads of Hay to them, we would then be out \$30, and must credit the balance of our Advertising investment to "General Publicity"—to "Keeping-the-name-before-the-People," etc.—in the vague hope that *some other day* these people *may perhaps* buy Hay from us, if we then have it to sell.

* * *

That mistaken idea of "Attracting the Attention of the greatest number, for a given price" is what costs fortunes to Advertisers annually.

The striving to "Attract Attention" instead of striving to positively *Sell Goods* is the basis of all Advertising misunderstanding.

So long as "Attracting Attention" remains the *aim* of Advertisers, so long will the *process* of attracting it remain in the hands of Advertising Men who affect the Literary and Artistic attitude, instead of the plain *logical convincing* attitude of the Salesman-on-Paper.

And, great are the Advertising Writers' temptations to use "Attractive" copy at the expense of *Convincing* copy.

Because, great is the temptation to be considered "smart," "bright," "catchy," "Literary," "artistic," "dignified," "High-grade," etc.

There is popular applause for the Writer of *catchy* "General Publicity," which "attracts attention" but *does not sell goods*.

But, there is no applause for the Writer of prosaic Salesmanship-on-Paper, which is *forceful* enough, and *convincing* enough, to *sell goods*, but so simple to understand as to *seem* easy.

This is *one* reason why "Catchy" Advertising is

so current, and true "Salesmanship-on-Paper" so rare.

Another reason is the far greater *cost* to produce studied Salesmanship-on-Paper than to produce four times as much Catchy "General Publicity."

A still further reason is that the Makers of General Publicity know they can never be *held to account for definite results* from *that* kind of Copy, because nothing definite is promised through it.

—To "Keep-the-name-before-the-people."

—To "Make a General Impression on the Trade, and on the Public."

—To "Influence Sales."

—To "Protect the Market."

These are the vague nothings *promised* you by the Makers of "General Publicity," Mr. Advertiser.

These are the *fractional parts* of Advertising you get in return for an outlay which could *have* brought you back 150 per cent instead of 30 per cent of the Space value.

Remember, Mr. Advertiser, that Lord & Thomas' "Salesmanship-on-Paper" will do *all* "General Publicity" *can* do toward "Keeping-the-name-before-the-People," "Creating a General Impression on the Trade," etc.

And, in *addition* to this, it actually, positively, and conclusively, *Sells Goods* through Retailers, or by Mail, in sufficient volume to pay 50 to 300 per cent on the investment in Space it occupies.

* * *

Nearly every Advertising Agency to whom you might show this article would *promise* all that it outlines, and fulfill that promise with the kind of "copy" they are *now* supplying other advertisers.

But don't forget that in order to "deliver the goods" it is first necessary to *have* them—and, the visible supply of Advertising Men who can write *real* Salesmanship-on-Paper is mighty limited.

No Advertising Agency in America pays a *third* what Lord & Thomas pay (viz: \$72,000 per year) for the production of "Copy" nor gives a third the attention to its proper production.

Because, no other Agency *appreciates*, as we do, that a difference of 80% in *results* may depend upon the "Copy" used in any given space.

We serve 527 clients, about three-fourths of whom are General Advertisers and one-fourth Mail Order Advertisers.

Our experience with Mail Order accounts, and other result-traced General Advertising, has shown that *Space* in Mediums is worth just what *reasoning* and *conviction* is put into it.

And because ours is the largest advertising business in America, we can *afford* to retain the ablest Copy-Staff in America, as well as secure the best rates from Newspapers, Magazines, and Bill-Posters.

We have just issued a very practical "Book of Advertising Tests." Do you want a copy?

Then write today for it.

It is free to General Advertisers, or to Mail Order Advertisers, but \$5.00 per copy to all others.

LORD & THOMAS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Largest Advertising Agency in America.

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

WE ARE just now in a period of uncertainty. The winter wheat crop is a settled quantity, spring wheat is uncertain, and the corn crop will not be a fixed factor for six weeks or a month to come. The cotton crop is still in doubt, and many things may happen in the way of drought, rain, or frost to change the outlook for various agricultural products. Conflicting advices are heard regarding the condition of the iron industry. While stocks of iron are officially reported as accumulating (always a bad sign), advices from Pittsburgh speak in a hopeful strain regarding the outlook for finished iron and steel. The Steel Trust is making tremendous efforts to secure a large tonnage even at low prices, and is making contracts, subject to the vicissitudes of trade. The contract for 1,000,000 tons of steel billets made with the Pittsburgh Steel Company, covering deliveries for five years, was made to keep the Pittsburgh Steel Company from building additional works and furnaces, in open competition with the trust. Nevertheless, reports continue that the trust is to have new competition in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. The \$5,000,000 contract for tin plate which the trust is said to have been making with the Standard Oil Company, it is understood, was made at a lower price than market quotations. It is becoming more and more evident that the great over-watered and over-capitalized Steel Trust is finding difficulty in maintaining anything like a monopoly of its business. The self-evident fact remains that if this trust is able to pay interest on its debt and 7 per cent. on its enormous amount of preferred stock it must do so by making prodigious profits, and this will inevitably lead to new competition. Capital is ever ready to enter a field where large rewards are promised.

The fact that a large number of our greatest railroads, two or three years ago, were unable to dispose of their enormous bond issues and were compelled to borrow on short-time, high-interest-bearing notes, signalized the end, as I supposed, of wildcat financing. But after the revival in the stock market, a year ago, the engravers and printers were set to work once more and the market was again flooded with new issues of bonds.

The little Colorado and Southern has recently asked its stockholders to authorize an issue of \$100,000,000—enough to build the road two or three times over, I am told. Does this mean another extension into competitive territory at the bondholders' expense? And here is the Pennsylvania offering \$100,000,000 of

3½ per cent. convertibles to its stockholders, who promptly refuse to accept the offer; and the Atchison, with its convertible 4 per cents., cheaper than the Pennsylvania 3½s and to all appearances better. The public does not seem to be as eager as it once was for these bond issues, and the syndicates who have underwritten them must take them up and carry them until the public appetite is whetted again. But suppose the burden becomes too heavy for the syndicates, some of them already overloaded with promotion enterprises! Will there be bargain days in bonds as well as in stocks?

While Tom Lawson is strutting around the country, talking like an idiot about his absurd plan to bankrupt Rockefeller, but always keeping one eye on the ticker, a woman away out in California is showing the public how to do business with the sharks of Wall Street. This lady happened to own a quantity of the preferred stock of the American Iron and Steel Company, with large plants in Reading and Lebanon, Penn. She has filed a bill in equity against the influential directors of the company, and charges that by means of double sets of books a false annual statement of the company's affairs was issued in 1901; that the capital stock of the company was impaired to the extent of nearly a million dollars in order to pay dividends, and that the directors did this for their own profit. This is the kind of work that tells. The stockholders of the American Malt Company who compelled the directors of that concern to make restitution of nearly a million dollars have proved that fact.

The trouble with the situation is that there are so many thousands of small stockholders scattered all over the country that it is difficult to bring them together. The conniving directors are on the ground, and can get together at any time when underhanded work is profitable. So it happens that it always devolves on some one or two dissatisfied stockholders to start a committee of investigation, and to enlist the aid and support of other dissatisfied shareholders. This means considerable trouble and expense. First a list of the stockholders must be obtained, and this is sometimes a difficult matter. Secondly, circulars must be prepared and sent to all stockholders, which means more expense for printing and postage. The self-appointed committee must meet these expenses and run its chances of getting anything back. I speak of this matter because I understand that some of the long-suffering stockholders of the Corn Products Company, who have become completely disgusted with the failure of the management to give them satisfaction at the annual meetings, now propose to organize a stockholders' protective committee, and to bring an action against the directors responsible for paying dividends on the common shares that were not earned. I hope the stockholders of Corn Products who feel that this action should be begun will send me their names and the amount of shares of either preferred or common that they hold, and let me put them in touch with the gentlemen who are taking this matter up, and who, under legal advice, I am told, believe that they can bring pressure to bear on the present management that will compel far greater regard for the interests of the stockholders and less regard for the stock market.

"Non," Rockford, Ill.: I would not sacrifice my Mercantile Marine preferred. The fact that the recent annual statement made a very bad showing did not seem to depress the price of the stock. Ordinarily, this would indicate that insiders were willing to make the showing as bad as possible for their own purposes. So far as observation goes, the ocean steamship business this year has been good. There is no doubt that the company is enormously over-capitalized.

"S," Ohio: 1. American Woolen, Railway Steel Spring, and Leather are all fairly good industrial preferred stocks. American Chicle, paying 6 per cent. and selling under par, looks safer, as the common stock, ahead of the preferred, has been paying 12 per cent. dividends annually for several years. There is only \$3,000,000 of the preferred, while there is \$6,000,000 of the common. During the past fiscal year the surplus earnings were \$326,000, a very good showing.

"H," Troy, N. Y.: Republic Iron and Steel common has enjoyed a very stiff advance, when we stop to think that last year it sold as low as \$6 per share, its price a year ago having been only \$8. I do not believe that the condition of the iron industry is quite as rosy as some financial writers are making it. I would not exchange American Ice Securities for Republic Iron and Steel common. While the former may not receive dividends this year, still it represents a more substantial equity than Republic Iron and Steel common; the latter represents nothing but water, the former represents considerable ice.

"F," St. Mary's, Penn.: 1. The par value of Greene Gold is \$10. Reports regarding the value of the property, made by experts, radically differ. It has been paying its dividends, but it is asserted that

they have not been earned. 2. I know of no such pamphlet. 3. Pittsburgh Coal, in the light of recent revelations, does not look attractive. The passing of the dividend on the preferred was anticipated by those who knew how the company had been financed. The fact that last year it paid \$5,000,000 as commission for the sale of \$25,000,000 of its bonds, signified either a precarious financial condition or a reckless management.

"Banker," 1. A brief spell of hot weather is not all that is required to make the ice business for the season better than usual. Hot waves bring increased expenses and rapid exhaustion of horses and men. A good average warm summer is much better for the ice business than a summer alternating between waves of heat and cold. 2. Those who transferred their old American Ice preferred stock to the new American Ice Securities Company received 16 per cent. in the 6 per cent. debentures of the Securities Company as an offset for the cumulative dividends on the preferred stock. 3. The new management is developing large economies, as the last annual statement proved. It showed a handsome surplus over the payment of fixed charges. This year should make a still better showing.

"Banker," Mich.: 1. I cannot escape the conviction that the enormous over-extension of credit by the banks and trust companies of New York City, and the abnormally small reserve now held by the banks, as well as the growing deficit in the Federal treasury, must be followed some day by much higher rates for money and a decided break in the stock market. Whether this will happen between the present date and January 1st, or not, it will take a wiser man than I am to predict. 2. I know so little about United Copper, and there are so many evidences that it is in the hands of a speculative crowd, that I cannot speak with knowledge regarding its future. The preferred is a small issue, and ought to be assured of its dividends, unless the copper market breaks. Amalgamated eventually should be put on a 6 per cent. basis. The value of the Japanese bonds depends somewhat on the outcome of the approaching peace negotiations. The ice 6s at present prices seem to offer the best speculation. I would not be in a hurry to go into this market.

"F," Bellport, N. Y.: 1. The plan for the reorganization of American Malt is unfair to the preferred shareholders because it does not provide payment for their accumulated dividends, and I advise the preferred shareholders not to accept it until provision is made, as was made by the American Ice Company in its plan of reorganization. If the shareholders would send me their names and the number of shares they represent, and take their shares out of the hands of the brokers and put them in their own names, it might be possible, by joint effort, to compel the reorganization committee to make provision for the payment, in some form, of the dividends accrued. According to the books, Malt preferred is worth nearer 40 than 30 in the actual value of the assets. 2. I advised the purchase of American Ice Securities 6s when they sold around 75. They have since advanced to nearly 80. I see no reason why these debentures should not earn their interest regularly. In that event they ought to sell even higher, but they are debenture bonds and must therefore be regarded as speculative.

"C," Galveston, Tex.: 1. American Ice Securities 6s are obviously not a perfectly safe investment bond, or they would not sell below par. A debenture bond pays interest only if earned. 2. In a lively market you might operate on your plan with success; but in a market showing a liquidating and doubtful tendency I doubt if your plan would be productive of much besides worry to you. B. R. T. is active whenever the clique that handles it finds it profitable to make it so, either on the bear or the bull side. B. R. T. has just sold \$2,500,000 of its 4 per cent. convertibles around 85, in spite of the fact that when the last block of \$5,000,000 was sold no more of the convertible class were to be issued. This proves that the road needs all of its earnings and more, too. I cannot see what there is, excepting the prospect of the future, that warrants the present high price of B. R. T. I certainly would rather buy its 4 per cent. bonds at 85 or 86 than its non-dividend-paying stock at present prices. 3. The interest coupons on the American Ice Securities 6s for six months will be due October 1st. Compared with other bonds of its class, these do not look dear.

Continued on page 117.

Beggars Are Impostors.

THE DANGER of indiscriminate almsgiving was brought forcibly to mind the other day when the police of the metropolis arrested six men on the charge of being professional beggars. One of these men had in his possession cash amounting to nearly six hundred dollars, and on another a bank-book was found showing deposits of \$1,400. The ease with which these mendicants play upon the sympathies of the public was emphasized by the attitude of the bystanders toward the officers making the arrests. The latter had much difficulty in getting the prisoners away, as many of those in the crowd thought the poor "beggars" were being imposed upon and that this was but another case of "police oppression." The arrests were made while thousands of Italians were celebrating a religious feast day before one of their churches. Shortly afterward other professionals, garbed in long, black gowns, continued their pleadings for money, and met with a liberal response. The police interfered at the instigation of the Charity Organization Society, which is doing good work in prosecuting professional beggars. The men were in league with an organization of professional mendicants, and they made a regular business of working Italian fairs and religious fêtes. Strangers in New York should beware of its beggars. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are impostors.

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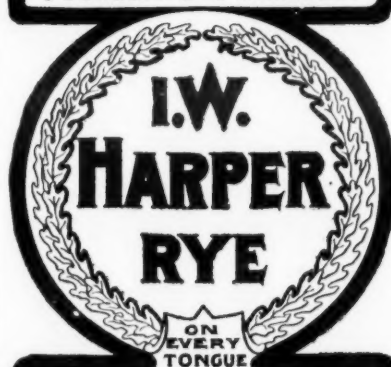
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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE TROUBLE over increased assessment rates seems to be extending all along the line of the fraternal orders, and wars and rumors of wars are the order of the day among these societies. Along with the Royal Arcanum troubles, which grow blacker every day, comes the news of similar difficulties with the Maccabees, another large and hitherto popular fraternal body. A test case has been brought against the governing board of the Maccabees before a court in Rochester by a member who feels aggrieved at the action of the order in advancing the assessment rates. In the complaint made before the court, it is set forth that the plaintiff joined the defendant order in 1891, and there was issued to him a life insurance policy in the sum of \$3,000. A certain rate of assessment was established, so the complaint alleges, and among other provisions was one that when the plaintiff had attained the age of seventy years he should be freed from further payment of premiums, or in the event of total disability the payment of the premiums should cease. Continuing, the complaint sets forth that at a meeting of the Supreme Tent, held in 1904, it was decided to increase the premiums and at the same time to abolish those clauses relative to the ceasing of premiums after the insured had attained the age of seventy years, or if the insured was totally disabled. By this latter action the member in question holds that there has been a violation of contract which works him great hardship, and he asks for relief. It is difficult to see how the charge made in this case, a violation of contract, can be avoided by any of the assessment concerns that have recently made a sudden and arbitrary advance in rates upon old members. Once admit the right to do a

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thing like this, and where will the end be?

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"Trust," Trenton, N. J.: 1. Impossible. 2. Yes; it is so stated. 3. No charges have been made against the New York Life. You were misinformed.

"T. H. M." Minneapolis: 1. I regard the Mutual Life of New York as one of the strongest and best of the old-line companies. 2. Its twenty-payment life policy is an excellent form of insurance. 3. Its bond policy is a form of investment and life-insurance combined on a very fair basis. An interesting booklet, giving valuable information regarding the yearly bonded contract of the company, will be sent you without charge if you will fill out the coupon of the Mutual Life printed on this page of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. It will pay you to do this, I think.

The Hermit.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 116.

"A." Poughkeepsie: 1. I do not regard any of them as investments, or even as a fair speculation. 2. Catlin & Powell deal largely in mining stocks. I have no rating.

"J. F. R." Shiremanstown, Penn.: I would not recommend either at this time. All are too speculative. The Tonopah is the best of the properties, but the price looks high.

"D." Marshfield, Wis.: The stock was unloaded on promises which have not been kept and which I fear will not be kept. No report is available, and there seems to be no anxiety on the part of the management to give one out to the public.

"Dark": I do not like to advise the sale at such a heavy loss. Russell Sage once told me that it was the rule of his life never to sell stocks at a loss, and that by keeping them long enough he always came out whole. This was at a time when there was a boom in Northern Pacific common after it had sold almost down to nothing, and he was congratulating himself on his patience in the matter.

"F." Cripple Creek, Colo.: 1. United Railway common, of Baltimore, is only a fair speculation at prevailing prices. The preferred stock and income bonds ahead of it have prior claim on the earnings. 2. Havana Tobacco 5s are quoted on the curb around 80, with only occasional sales. They are very closely held, and any demand for them immediately leads to an advance in the quotations.

"Adler," Canton: 1. As a dividend-payer, Erie first preferred would have the preference; as a speculation, the second preferred. Talk of a coal strike has affected the anthracite properties, but this is mere rumor at present. 2. All of the low-priced industrials to which you refer are too cheap to have substantial merit. Their value, therefore, depends largely on manipulation, and that may take a different direction any day.

"C." Milwaukee: 1. The assets of the Metropolitan Securities Company are the stock of the New York City Railway Company, originally the Interurban, to which the Metropolitan Street Railway is leased for 999 years. Fifty dollars has been paid on the stock. The par is \$100. A combination of all the local traction interests might be made on a basis helpful to Metropolitan Securities; but an inside ring dominates the affairs of the company, and unless you have inside information you had better act cautiously. 2. You must be a subscriber at the home office at full rates to be entitled to the privileges of this department. Please remember that fact.

Continued on page 119.



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Leslie's Weekly, August 3d, 1905.

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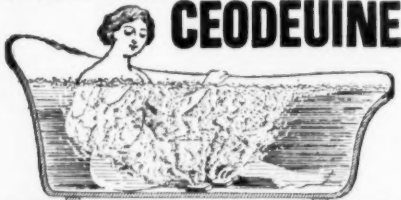
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Business Chances Abroad.

AMERICAN agricultural machinery is gradually finding its way into Syria and displacing the crude, clumsy, and inadequate devices of ancient times which are still in use. Large tracts of land of great fertility lie waste and depopulated, though showing traces of former prosperity and teeming populations. Agricultural and irrigating machinery and railroads will prove strong factors in the redemption of these regions. In the plains of Sharon, Esdraelon, Hauran, Bekaa, etc., modern agricultural machinery has begun to appear, and most of it is of American make. United States Consul Ravndal, of Beirut, Syria, tells of his efforts to introduce American oil engines, drilling machines, hydraulic rams, etc., in some of which he has achieved a measurable success. The first steam thrashing-machine ever seen in the country was installed in Coele, Syria, and created a tremendous sensation. Hitherto all grain had been separated by oxen treading it out or drawing a toothed slab around the thrashing-floor. Recently a second steam thrashing outfit (like its predecessor, made in Richmond, Ind.) was started on its career of highly important pioneer work in the territory around Damascus. Mr. Ravndal considers the introduction of this one outfit foreshadows a complete revolution in the economical conditions of that region. For at least eight years to come agricultural machinery and implements will be admitted free of duty into Syria. American manufactures which would be well received there if properly introduced are fencing wire, road machines, refrigerator machinery, garden clippers (for use in the mulberry groves in the silk season), sickles, and wagon umbrellas.

IF THE American public generally, and particularly the producing classes, could realize what large trade demands are growing up in China and how we are jeopardizing all our chances for securing this trade by our unjust and discriminating exclusion laws, those laws would not long remain upon the Federal statute-books. Our commercial and consular representatives in China unite in saying that there is an increasing disposition among the Chinese to buy foreign goods. The demand for American flour is increasing. This trade will have to be looked after in the near future, for the Chinese are building flour mills of their own. American shoes are coming into more general use among the Chinese in treaty ports, and the introduction of cheap grades of shoes would probably be profitable. The sale of American hardware ought to be greatly increased. The best stoves sold in China at the present time are from the United States, and they are generally recognized as the best. Most of these stoves, however, are far out of the reach of the average Chinese family. Cheap but convenient stoves would meet with prompt sale, and in all probability would lead to the building up of a very satisfactory trade in the future. Hardware novelties also have a future. The increasing use of foreign-style furniture, mostly manufactured in the coast cities of China, is causing a demand for hardware fittings and trimmings. The Chinese for hundreds of years have manufactured their own cooking utensils and the like, but in the open ports they are turning to foreign goods, and it is now common to see a Chinaman with granite-ware or porcelain-lined wash-basins, or similar vessels. They may be used indiscriminately for washing a face or a vegetable; but they are popular, and if put down in China at a low price their sale would be enormous.

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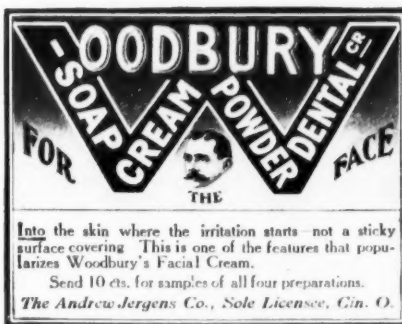
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ADVERTISE IN
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 117.

"G." Ottawa, Ill.: I hear favorable reports about the United Cities Realty Corporation. No report of its earnings at hand however.

"M." Philadelphia: It has prospective value with the natural growth of the community. Local conditions affect such properties.

"H." Fulton, N. Y.: I would have nothing to do with either. You must be a subscriber at full rates at the home office to be entitled to answers in this department.

"G." Perth Amboy: I think well of the future of Texas Pacific, and I believe that some day New York Transportation stock, now selling around 8, will be worth more. Rock Island has a good future. I would not be in a hurry to get into this market.

"C." Nashville, Tenn.: The strength with which Reading has been maintained, and the favorable reports of its earnings, as well as the high favor in which all the anthracite shares are being regarded, make it doubtful if Reading will show much weakness in the near future unless conditions in the stock market and in the business world undergo decided change.

"H. A. E.": The political situation in Chicago is such, and the litigation in which its local traction interests are involved is so complicated, that no one can safely predict the outcome. Speculatively, Chicago Union Traction preferred and possibly the common may do for a turn, but both are little more than gambles at this time. The preferred, of course, would have the preference.

"B." Manchester, N. H.: 1. Something like \$2,700,000. 2. In twenty years. 3. By ownership of all but a very small percentage of the shares of the parent company. 4. Only the liens on the parent company, aggregating about \$5,000,000. 5. \$78,000,000. 6. Fifty years. 7. By the deposit of the common stock of the old American and the Continental Tobacco Companies. 8. Yes; about \$60,000,000.

"L." Boston: It does sound a little queer, as you say, that in spite of the reports of very large surplus earnings made by American Woolen it is about to issue \$5,000,000 of new 7 per cent. preferred stock to be utilized as working capital and to be offered at par to stockholders. This does not look as if dividends on the common, which have been much talked of, would be justified, whether ordered paid or not. I am afraid that the crowd in the management of American Woolen has too intimate relations with Wall Street to make it entirely satisfactory.

"R." Richmond, Va.: 1. The annual statement of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. shows a decrease of \$400,000 in net earnings for the past year compared with those of the preceding year, and a corresponding decrease in surplus. The report is not as favorable as might have been expected. 2. The earnings of Mexican Central do not justify hope of interest payment on the income bonds. The floating debt of the company is nearly \$9,000,000, and the capital and bonded debt are so excessive that the subsidy funds must be drawn on to meet the company's requirements. I look for a reorganization unless prospects improve. 3. Developments regarding the payment of nearly a million dollars to one of the Gould brokers as commission for turning the Lake Erie Railroad over to the Wabash are interesting. None of the outside stockholders knew that this enormous commission was being paid, and the fact seems to have been carefully kept from the public. It is not surprising that Wabash is growing in disfavor.

"Malt." Buffalo: The American Malt Company has formed a committee and proposes to reduce the capital to \$15,000,000, with about \$9,000,000 preferred, limited to 4 per cent. dividends for two years and 6 per cent. thereafter, cumulative from October 1st, 1905, and to be exchanged for present preferred at 62. The new common stock is to be exchanged for present common stock on the basis of \$14 a share. I do not understand why all this juggling with the Malt company's affairs is going on, and I am inclined to believe that the stockholders should appoint one of their number to represent them in the board. The preferred stock is entitled to cumulative dividends in arrears, and these cannot be wiped out without consent of stockholders. I would be glad to hear from those of my readers who are holders of Malt stock, and learn the number of shares they hold, and whether the stock is in the name of a broker or in their own name. It is possible that a stockholders' committee may be organized even at this late date.

NEW YORK, July 27th, 1905.

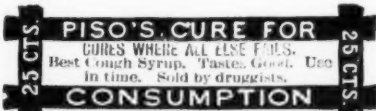
JASPER.

Special Prizes for Photos.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY, become its property and therefore will not be returned.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with news value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other news picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



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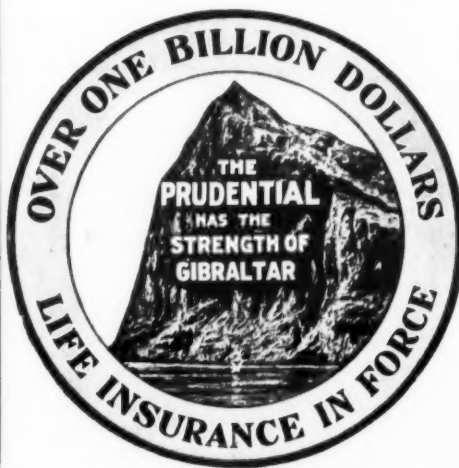
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